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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FOREIGN CROPS *and* MARKETS

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L A T E C A B L E S

Trade estimates civilian wool ration in the United Kingdom for March-June period about half February-November allocations. Firms doing war work or manufacturing cloth or yarn for export get 100 percent of wool required, but ration for firms producing mainly for domestic-civilian requirements ranges from 17.5 to 20 percent of pre-war consumption. Trade expects more firms will concentrate on export business because of reduced domestic market.

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Up to March 13 only the following quantities of New Zealand wool have been released by British Wool Control: 9,000,000 pounds good quality 56's to 58's; 2,000,000 pounds crutchings (pieces) of all qualities, and such paper-makers' felts as become available, probably about 102,000 pounds greasy and small amount of slipes (pulled wool). British Wool Control will not agree to allocation of short wools against paper-felt orders. Paper felts released must be of even staple, excellently well grown, and long. Orders from United States for crutchings far exceed quantity released. American orders for this type already exceed 9,000,000 pounds. Government now plans to allocate wool to purchasers on a pro rata basis.

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G R A I N SCANADA ANNOUNCES NEW WHEAT PROGRAM
TO LIMIT 1941 GOVERNMENT PURCHASES . . .

The Canadian wheat program for the 1941 crop, as outlined recently in the House of Commons, calls for a limit on purchases by the Wheat Board and the establishment of an agricultural adjustment program. The Government will guarantee payment for 230 million bushels at the prices prevailing for 1940 wheat, delivered according to quotas based on 65 percent of the acreage sown for 1940, and will pay storage only on any undelivered portion of the 230 million bushels. These are the outstanding features of the new policy directed toward solving the problem of heavy surplus wheat production in Canada.

The limit set for deliveries to the Wheat Board, 230 million bushels, is equal to about half of the indicated deliveries of wheat from the large crops of the past 2 years. Though it is indicated that farmers will not be compelled to reduce their acreage, they are urged to keep before them an objective of not more than 65 percent of last year's seedings, which is the basis of the market quotas. In order to maintain western farm income and also assist in bringing about an acreage adjustment, the Government proposes to pay the farmer a bonus on the acreage diverted from wheat, provided it is used in certain specified ways.

Wheat acreage left to summer fallow will draw a bonus of \$4 per acre on July 1, 1941, or as soon as possible thereafter. If feed grains or rye are sown on areas diverted from wheat, the bonus will be \$2 per acre. If such acreage is sown to grass or clover, the payment will be \$2, with an additional \$2 if the land is still seeded to the same crop on July 1, 1942. All these acreage bonuses are to apply to the Prairie Provinces only, leaving the winter-sown acreage of Canada unaffected.

The 1941 program includes the continuance of the processing tax on flour for home consumption unchanged. Collections from this tax go into the general fund of the Wheat Board. Up to September 3, 1940, such revenue was reported to have totaled nearly 3 million dollars.

In connection with the quota system of deliveries, it was stated that the first quota will be a general one, allowing each farmer to dispose of the same amount per seeded acre. Subsequent deliveries will be certain proportions of the 1941 yield at the farmer's shipping point; a high-yield point will be permitted a larger quota than a low-yield point.

The Government, it was announced, has arranged with western elevator companies for the construction of new temporary storage facilities to care for 50 million bushels of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur. A large part of the space thus provided will be available by

July 31, and the remainder by August and September. The companies undertaking this work will be allowed to write off, as depreciation for income-tax purposes, 50 percent of the cost of the new buildings.

ORIENTAL WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED; CURRENT SUPPLIES SHORT

In spite of a small decline in Japanese wheat seedings for 1941, a general increase is expected in the combined acreage of China and Japan, according to the American consulate general at Shanghai, and efforts will probably be made to increase spring sowings in Manchuria. Acreage and condition reports recently received suggest a somewhat larger oriental crop this year than last, but the rice shortage appears likely to be an important factor in reducing commercial wheat supplies even below the low 1940 level. For this reason, official price and marketing control will probably be tightened in Manchuria and Japan.

The consumption of wheat has shown an upward trend in the Orient this season. In Japan, this resulted from the rice shortage. In China, more wheat has been used in producing centers, because the usual movement to market was restricted, and in general, because of the inadequate rice supply. Wheat stocks in all three countries are low, but the heavy speculative buying of flour has resulted in large flour stocks in China. The lack of flour in Manchuria has grown more serious during January-March, and purchases of Australian flour are expected, despite measures taken by the authorities to restrict imports from countries outside the yen bloc. Prices of both wheat and flour advanced steadily during the first quarter of 1941.

Trade returns for the Orient are incomplete, but Chinese imports of wheat during July-January 1940-41 were smaller than in the comparable period of last season and flour imports larger. No official figures for Japan are available, but press reports indicate that purchases of Australian wheat have been made, and arrivals are expected to begin this month. Unofficial estimates for Manchuria place July-February wheat imports of this season about 62 percent below those of 1939-40.

China

Although some improvement in crop conditions was noted in China, winter snowfall in North China was considered too light for ample protection against cold, and unconfirmed reports indicated that the crop of the lower Yangtze Valley was not good. Whatever the crop outturn, however, wheat for commercial mills is expected to be in small volume in the coming season as a result of Japanese demands, the tendency of interior farmers to withhold their supplies, and the short rice crop of 1940.

The domestic wheat market at Shanghai was inactive during the month ended February 15, with nominal quotations to Chinese owned mills reported at \$1.19 per bushel and to mills operated by the Japanese at \$1.12. Because of the recent arrival of a cargo of foreign wheat, Chinese mills were able to operate at about 10 percent of their capacity. Domestic flour prices increased steadily, despite active arrivals of imported flour, new bookings, and firm exchange rates, because of widespread speculation, high rice prices, and generally uncertain political conditions. Private holdings are believed to be large, but demand was strong, and continued imports were considered possible except for the lack of shipping space, which is at present the most important factor at Shanghai. About 6,000 tons of American flour were recently purchased at \$6.05 per barrel, c.i.f. Shanghai, and some Canadian flour was also booked. No purchases of Australian flour were reported, but quantities previously bought were expected to be shipped within the month.

Imports of wheat into China during January were considerably larger than in the previous month, but the total for the first 7 months of the season was much below that for the corresponding period of 1939-40. January flour imports also showed an increase over those in December, and during July-January this season they totaled over 3 million barrels as compared with somewhat less than 2 million last year.

CHINA: Imports of wheat and flour, by countries of origin,
January 1941, with comparisons

Country	January			July-January		
	1939	1940	1941	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<u>Wheat</u>						
United States	a/	0	-	a/	2,324	790
Canada	0	0	-	0	-	-
Australia	0	a/	280	0	2,560	825
Japan	0	0	-	0	-	-
Others	0	0	93	a/	-	202
Total	a/	a/	373	a/	4,884	1,377
	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
<u>Flour</u>						
United States	27	7	423	121	843	1,117
Canada	11	1	1	48	48	24
Australia	27	69	220	907	837	1,226
Japan	40	32	200	376	177	947
Others	5	13	5	14	38	16
Total	110	122	849	1,466	1,943	3,330

Monthly returns of Foreign Trade of China and American consulate general at Shanghai. a/ Less than 500 bushels.

Manchuria

The general supply and demand conditions in Manchuria were about the same during February as reported for the previous month, with official prices and crop estimates unchanged. Figures covering flour production were not available, but press reports indicated that the volume was disappointing, and increasing discontent was noted among laborers over the constant reduction in the quantity of wheat flour they were permitted to have. The authorities, it is reported, have now realized that the carefully planned import quotas of Japanese flour will have to be supplemented by flour from countries outside the yen bloc. The exchange of Shanghai flour for soybeans previously reported was delayed by various difficulties, and a special fund, aggregating some 12 million yen (about \$2,800,000) has been promised by the Japanese Government to provide foreign exchange for purchasing 600,000-700,000 barrels of Australian flour. If obtained, this will partially offset the deficiency in Manchurian flour supplies estimated at 1.5 million barrels, but the remaining shortage would have to be met by the consumption of substitute cereals. The Manchurian authorities have appealed to the public to increase the use of such cereals, but they also are becoming increasingly scarce.

Japan

Supplies of wheat and wheat flour in Japan during February were reported short of domestic requirements, and numerous complaints were made by flour manufacturers, dealers, and consumers. The total allowance of wheat to millers for flour is expected to amount this year to about 13 million bushels. Flour stocks were said to be definitely below normal in the large industrial cities, but Government holdings were unknown. Some 18 million bushels of Australian wheat are being imported, the press reports, about 735,000 bushels of which are scheduled to arrive in March. Further arrivals of Manchurian buckwheat are also reported.

The first official estimate of the 1941 wheat acreage was placed at 1,983,000 acres. This is only 4 percent smaller than the 1940 area, from which a record crop of 66 million bushels was reported, but it will be some months before the present supply situation will be affected by the current crop.

The distribution of flour in Tokyo showed some improvement during the month, but long bread lines outside of bakeries were frequently seen, and some rationing arrangement is expected to go into effect in the near future. Bread consumption is said to have increased by 30 percent since military operations began in China, and, unless the rice situation improves, the use of bread as a substitute will probably increase.

ARGENTINE CORN SURPLUS
LIKELY TO REMAIN LARGE . . .

As the marketing season for Argentine corn, April-March 1940-41, draws to a close, the situation is characterized, according to a report from the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, by excellent new-crop prospects, an unfavorable export outlook, and unprecedented old-crop supplies. Exports this season have been on a greatly reduced scale, and, despite various methods employed to increase domestic utilization, a large exportable surplus appears likely to remain on hand throughout the coming season.

Crop Prospects

Chiefly as a result of ample rainfall in practically all parts of the principal corn zone, the 1940-41 corn crop is likely to be above average. The plants are said to present a uniformly good appearance. Higher yields may have been obtained in certain areas during the past than will be the case this year, it was stated, but rarely has the crop, as a whole, appeared so promising. Although the second official estimate of the planted acreage, 15,066,000 acres, was 15 percent below that of 1939-40, present conditions point to high average yields and a total out-turn of from 400 to 470 million bushels, provided the weather is favorable during harvesttime. In 1939-40, production was placed at 408,442,000 bushels, which was considerably above the 310,686,000 bushels averaged during the previous 5 years.

Export Prospects

Under existing world conditions, prospects for corn exports from Argentina during 1941-42 appear extremely poor. With a large new crop expected and the exportable surplus of old-crop corn officially estimated on March 8 at 253.5 million bushels, considerable concern was expressed in growing districts as to the disposal of the 1940-41 crop. The Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, considered an early announcement of Government policy advisable, and on January 30 stated that the crop would be purchased by the Grain Board, but no indication was given regarding the price to be paid.

Current Market Conditions

Exports of Argentine corn during the current year have been greatly reduced; based on official returns for April-January and weekly shipments from February 1 to March 14, the total for the year will probably be in the neighborhood of 60 million bushels as compared with 133 million bushels in 1939-40 and an average during the previous 10 years of 252 million bushels. A slight acceleration occurred in December and January as the result of a barter transaction with Spain, involving some 13 million bushels of corn, but shipments during recent weeks have declined again.

ARGENTINA: Exports of corn by months, April-March,
1935-36 to 1940-41

Month	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
April.....	23,078	16,903	30,488	1,898	12,023	12,795
May.....	31,156	18,727	35,553	6,178	17,180	11,114
June.....	27,303	17,211	34,341	9,370	20,320	5,468
July.....	30,810	21,446	31,756	12,332	16,672	4,151
August.....	25,668	29,098	31,103	12,988	10,114	5,900
September.....	24,726	44,908	34,449	17,422	11,206	1,824
October.....	27,057	37,309	31,184	16,785	7,945	3,233
November.....	24,945	38,398	23,472	12,713	6,873	1,634
December.....	27,000	35,829	12,908	9,587	7,221	3,797
January.....	28,443	40,222	3,759	6,617	7,994	5,745
February.....	21,518	30,308	791	5,576	8,390	a/
March.....	20,178	21,957	213	4,075	7,503	a/
Total.....	311,882	352,316	270,027	115,521	133,441	b/60,000

Compiled from official statistics, except as noted.

a/ Not yet available. b/ Estimate based on official returns for April-January and Broomhall's weekly shipments from February 1 to March 14.

The domestic utilization of corn in Argentina is relatively small, averaging about 61 million bushels. This amount, together with some 60 million bushels exported, would account for only 121 million bushels of the 1939-40 crop, estimated at 408 million bushels. The official estimate of the export balance on March 10 and measures reported for increasing home consumption indicate that total utilization within the country may reach 95-100 million bushels this season, but the increase is not large in relation to the heavy supplies on hand.

The Argentine Grain Board, the official agent for the Government, is reported to have purchased 212 million bushels of the 1939-40 corn crop, but the bulk of the grain has not been delivered. It is reported to be stored unshelled in corn cribs on farms. Losses from weevil, mold, and heat damage are not yet known, but are expected to be heavy, particularly since native cribs are mostly uncovered. The greatest losses, it is said, have occurred this season in districts where rainfall has been heavy and humidity high. In some cribs, considerable damage is noted, although the total loss so far may not have exceeded 25 percent, it is reported. If storage continues through another year, however, little merchantable grain is expected to remain from the 1939-40 crop. In normal years, shelling operations are under way throughout the country almost continuously and the cribs are open for this purpose. This year little shelling has been done and few cribs have been opened.

In line with the effort made to increase the domestic utilization of corn during the current year, the use of unmerchantable grain has been under considerable discussion. Little corn is fed to livestock in Argentina. Pastures are abundant and cheaper for cattle than corn at almost any price, but hog raisers have fed more corn this season than usual, and some expansion in the hog industry is reported. Since no assured outlet exists for the export of hogs in volume, this expansion is not expected to be of great significance.

The use of corn for fuel has also been under consideration and given some encouragement by the Government, but most industrial plants have not found it adaptable to their equipment. Experiments made by one large company led to the conclusion that corn might be successfully burned with coal if the mixture contained no more than 40 percent corn, but many furnaces have found coal more economical or feasible even at the low prices fixed for corn.

Some quantities of corn have been used this season for food-relief purposes, especially in the northeastern part of the country, but they were not important. If alcohol could be inexpensively made from this grain, its use as an admixture to the low-test gasoline used in Argentina might be advantageous, but the time and money needed to construct distilleries have made this appear inadvisable this season.

Because of the low value of corn as compared with the costs and difficulties involved in carrying it through the summer months, the Argentine Government may, it is reported, reserve all elevator and storage space for wheat and flaxseed, which are considered more profitable export crops at present. With a large new crop in prospect to provide supplies in good merchantable condition, the Government appears to be more reconciled to losses of old-crop corn.

ARGENTINA: Corn acreage and production, by Provinces,
1939-40 season

Province	Acreage		Production
	Planted	Harvested	
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Córdoba.....	5,036	3,916	148,911
Santa Fé.....	4,428	3,962	135,563
Buenos Aires.....	5,567	4,281	87,692
Entre Rios.....	830	569	9,522
La Pampa.....	514	326	4,704
Others.....	1,416	1,018	22,050
Total.....	17,791	14,072	408,442

Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D SUNITED STATES SOYBEAN-OIL EXPORTS
SMALLER THAN LAST SEASON . . .

Soybean-oil exports from the United States during the first 4 months (October-January) of the 1940-41 marketing season were fairly well maintained at 5,254,000 pounds, the equivalent of about 650,000 bushels of beans. This compares with 7,152,000 pounds of oil exported in the same period in 1939-40, which was the largest on record. Distribution shifted considerably during this period with the exception of exports to Cuba and other Latin American countries, and Finland.

Exports of soybeans during the 4 months under review amounted to only 82,000 bushels. This was anticipated, as practically all European markets were closed. Canada has been the principal buyer this season; however, small quantities were shipped to South American countries.

While exports have declined, the upward trend in domestic consumption has continued. In 1940, factory consumption of soybean oil amounted to 432 million pounds. It also represented 34 percent of the total fats used in the manufacture of margarine compared with less than 1 percent 10 years earlier.

The indicated area to be planted to soybeans grown alone for all purposes in 1941 is 9,773,000 acres, which is 7 percent less than the 10,528,000 planted in 1940. Less than half of the planted acreage is harvested for beans.

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ARGENTINE OILSEED-ACREAGE
ESTIMATES FOR 1940-41 . . .

The area sown to sunflowers in Argentina this season is placed at 1,225,617 acres, according to the first official estimate of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. This is about 6 percent above the first estimate for 1939-40 but slightly below the final figure of 1,243,000 acres. The smaller area is due to the delay in harvesting the small-grain crop in some zones and to excessive rains and floods in others, causing difficulties at the time of sowing.

The 1940-41 area planted to peanuts was estimated at 183,325 acres compared with 243,394 reported at the same time last year and the final estimate of 220,163 acres. The reduction in acreage is the result of low prices, particularly in the Province of Córdoba where more than 50 percent of the crop is grown.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

LIVERPOOL COTTON

TURNOVER CURTAILED . . .

Prices in the Liverpool futures market advanced moderately during the week ended March 14, according to a recent cable. Firmness in the American markets accounted for an increase in the official values of the American emergency contract, and encouraged some professional support. The spot market remained at an almost complete standstill, with the week's sales further reduced to about 5,000 bales, mostly out of retail-stock lots that merchants have had on hand for some time.

There was no increase in the reduced volume of business in piece goods at Manchester, although inquiry was fairly satisfactory. Producers remained cautious in their offerings, since they are uncertain as to which individual mills will be allowed to continue their operations under the new concentration scheme. About one-third of the mills or even more will be closed down in order that production be concentrated in the most efficient plants. Export sales of piecegoods were limited to retail lots to Java, West Africa, and South America.

C H I N A C O T T O N - T E X T I L E M I L L S
TO REDUCE OPERATIONS . . .

Cotton-textile mills in Shanghai (principally Chinese) are expected to reduce operations because of a curtailment of power supply and a tighter blockade of interior textile markets, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Because of a coal shortage, consumers of 1,000 kilowatt hours or more per month must reduce their normal consumption by 30 percent or pay a penalty charge of three times the prevailing rates. Access to interior Chinese markets through ports in South China has been made much more difficult by Japanese occupation of ports opposite Hainan Island.

Reduction of the power supply was necessitated by a shortage of coal and fuel-oil supplies normally secured from India and the Netherlands Indies. About half of the Shanghai coal requirements are obtained from North China. Curtailment of industrial operations and increased cost of living resulting from the economic blockade of Shanghai may cause serious unemployment and reduced consumer demand for cotton goods in the Shanghai area. Yarn prices declined about 5 percent during the first week in March at a time when costs of production were increasing.

Brazilian type 4 cotton, quoted on March 13 at a price equivalent to 12.17 cents per pound, still had a considerable advantage over

American middling 15/16 inch at 14.15 cents. Quotations for Indian Akola and American middling 7/8 inch were equivalent to 8.87 cents and 13.90 cents per pound, respectively. Stocks of unsold cotton at Shanghai were estimated at about 32,500 bales on March 1. Arrivals of domestic cotton at Shanghai decreased in February, and imports were difficult because of reduced shipping facilities.

CHINA:a/ Imports of raw cotton by countries of origin, and total exports, January 1941, with comparisons
(In bales of 473 pounds net)

Country	January			October-January		
	1939	1940	1941	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
<u>Imports -</u>						
United States	5,713	38,637	3,332	6,969	108,792	10,379
British India	25,329	7,178	47,715	45,477	50,211	135,068
Egypt	6,325	2,457	1,900	11,050	11,384	4,242
Brazil	5,882	4,572	5,323	15,002	39,154	65,901
Others	91	276	706	726	1,622	3,792
Total	43,340	53,170	58,976	79,224	211,163	219,382
<u>Exports</u>	13,240	b/3,595	b/6,270	133,291	b/8,792	b/14,024

Compiled from the Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China.

a/ Excludes Manchuria.

b/ Exports for Japanese military account are not included.

Consumption of raw cotton during February in China, including Manchuria, was estimated at 125,000 bales. A Japanese announcement in December indicated that mills in North China, particularly at Tsingtao, would be permitted to import about 30,000 bales of cotton during the current season in order to maintain operations at 45 percent. Authorities in Manchuria have made arrangements for a sufficient supply of staple fiber and Chinese cotton, which, together with the local cotton crop, will enable mills there to operate at about 70 percent. Recent reports indicate, however, that cotton will be imported from India instead of from Central China because of lower prices.

The slow movement of North China cotton from production areas is attributed to the fact that prices fixed by officials are still below the free-market level despite a recent increase. Low official prices have been responsible to a large extent for the apparent lack of interest on the part of Chinese farmers in Japanese efforts to expand production. Japanese cotton interests are reported to be willing to abolish the price-fixing system in order to obtain the desired increase in production.

March 24, 1941

Foreign Crops and Markets

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COTTON STATISTICS . . .

COTTON: Spot prices per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,
March 14, 1941, with comparisons

Description	1941							
	Jan.		February				March	
	31	7	14	21	28	7	14	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	
American -								
Middling	14.51	14.36	14.39	14.36	14.49	14.52	14.93	
Low Middling	13.50	13.35	13.38	13.35	13.48	13.52	13.92	
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair) -								
Giza 7	20.21	20.19	20.26	20.26	20.21	20.26	20.28	
Uppers	18.57	18.63	18.68	18.67	18.57	18.65	18.65	
Brazilian (Fair) - a/								
Sao Paulo	14.51	14.36	14.39	14.36	14.49	14.52	14.93	
Indian -								
Broach (Fully Good)	12.80	12.65	12.63	12.65	12.65	12.68	13.08	
Central Provinces (Superfine)	13.11	12.96	12.96	12.98	12.98	13.01	13.42	
Oomra No. 1 (Fine)	12.13	11.97	11.96	11.97	11.97	12.01	12.41	
Sind (Fine)	11.30	11.44	11.62	-	-	-	-	
Peruvian (Good) -								
Tanguis	17.27	17.12	17.16	-	-	-	-	

Compiled from the Weekly Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.
and the New York Cotton Exchange Daily Report. Quotations converted from
sterling at official rate.

a/ Prices of North Brazilian have not been quoted since December 2, 1940.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual
1938-39, 1939-40, and August 1 to March 14, 1939-40 and 1940-41 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		Aug. 1 to Mar. 14	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom	478	2,019	1,682	338
Continental Europe	1,792	2,478	2,121	197
Total Europe	2,270	4,497	3,803	535
Japan	905	960	735	70
Other countries	393	990	755	185
Total	3,568	6,447	5,293	790
Linters	215	0	227	16
Total, excluding linters..	3,353	6,447	5,066	774

Compiled from Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.

a/ Includes linters.

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T O B A C C O

LARGE TOBACCO STOCKS
IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . .

Estimates made near the middle of February 1941, indicated that approximately 16.0 million pounds of the 1940 Dominican tobacco crop remained on hand in the Republic, according to a report from the American Consulate in Ciudad Trujillo. Shipments during 1940 were exceedingly light, and with the exception of about 2.4 million pounds to Spain, and from 1.6 million to 1.9 million pounds to Spanish Morocco, practically all of the 1940 crop remained in the hands of farmers or wholesalers, who are holding it against the possibility of future sales.

It is estimated that the 1940 crop amounted to 17.7 million pounds, which is somewhat above the average production of recent years. Local storage facilities are not particularly good, and the 1940 crop is reported as one that will not store well. One-half the crop was reported as of poor quality, one-fourth good, and one-fourth practically lost because of rains that fell at the ripening period. While these estimates may seem pessimistic, several sources have indicated that the 1940 crop will represent a loss of between \$300,000 and \$350,000, unless an immediate market is found that offers a better price than the average of 2.5 cents per pound now prevailing.

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MEXICAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS
PLAN TO REDUCE CROP

An outstanding factor in the Mexican tobacco industry this season is the intention of the larger manufacturers (who finance the crop) to make a sharp cut in the planted area, according to a report from Agricultural Attaché L. D. Mallory at Mexico City. Crops since 1936 are stated to have been substantially in excess of consumption requirements. As a result, stocks have risen to some 24 months' supply.

It is apparently the intention of manufacturers to reduce the area sufficient for a resultant crop reduction of about 13 million pounds. Last year's crop was tentatively estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 44 million pounds, but the manufacturers believe that production might have reached 50 or 55 million pounds. However this may be, it appears that a substantial cut will be made in production, and that stocks a year hence will be reduced to about 20 months' requirements.

Consumption of leaf in domestic factories amounted to 38.9 million pounds during the fiscal year 1939-40. This compares with an average consumption of 35.4 million pounds during the 4 preceding years. More

than 99 percent of the leaf consumed in Mexico is grown within the country. The quantities imported and exported are negligible in relation to the world market situation.

MEXICO: Production and consumption of leaf tobacco,
1935-36 to 1939-40

Fiscal year (July-June)	Area	Production	Consumption		
			Domestic	Foreign	Total
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1935-36	39,744	30,880	31,223	104	31,327
1936-37	37,164	28,016	34,361	109	34,370
1937-38	54,384	43,290	37,776	141	37,917
1938-39	51,646	41,722	38,209	124	38,333
1939-40	47,283	46,751	38,671	207	38,878

Direccion General de Estadistica.

TOBACCO PLANTINGS

REDUCED IN GUATEMALA . . .

The 1941 tobacco harvest of Guatemala met with several periods of unfavorable weather conditions, according to a report from the American Consulate in Guatemala City. Tobacco in Guatemala is planted in July and August and harvested in the following December and January. A period of dry weather at planting time in 1940 was a handicap and caused part of the crop to be planted late; consequently the harvest was late. An unusually long period of wind and cold weather in January further affected that part of the crop not harvested. On the other hand, it is reported that, although the plants were small, the quality was better than that of previous years.

No data are yet available as to the quantity of this year's harvest, but, according to reports from the Tobacco Control Office plantings were authorized on the basis of a 50-percent reduction as compared with average plantings of the 2 previous years. Average production from the 1939 and 1940 tobacco harvests amounted to about 1.9 million pounds. The State of Guatemala has recently risen to comparative importance in tobacco production due to the fact that plantings of the Virginia type are chiefly in that State. The production from Virginia seed is to a certain extent sponsored by one of the large manufacturers, and no limitation applies to the crop, save that of climate and weather conditions.

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

SOUTH AFRICAN DRIED-FRUIT

PRODUCTION HEAVY LAST SEASON . . .

Production of dried fruits in the Union of South Africa totaled 32,641,000 pounds during the 1939-40 season or around 26 percent greater than the previous year's production, according to estimates appearing in their monthly publication, "Crops and Markets." About two-thirds of the total consisted of raisins and sultanas. South Africa is a minor producer of raisins and, prior to the war, shipped practically the entire export crop to the United Kingdom in competition with California raisins. South Africa was also the major commercial competitor of dried California apricots in European markets.

SOUTH AFRICA: Estimated production of dried fruits,
marketing years, 1937-38 to 1939-40

Kind	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Raisins	10,257	11,005	10,029
Sultanas	9,934	9,090	12,156
Currants	1,312	1,675	1,870
Apricots	1,805	1,107	3,196
Peaches	756	923	2,011
Prunes	1,100	888	1,358
Plums	0	61	270
Pears	360	664	896
Apples	162	214	446
Figs	138	173	172
Nectarines	0	24	114
Others	99	81	123
Total	25,913	25,905	32,641

Crops and Markets, South African Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Pretoria.

Although it is too early to obtain estimates of the dried-fruit pack for 1940-41, information indicates that an increase in production is likely in view of the fact that the South African Deciduous Board planned to process a large portion of the export surplus of several deciduous fruits since the United Kingdom was unable to purchase normal amounts of the fresh production this past season. 1/

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1/ For details, see Foreign Crops and Markets, for March 3, 1941.

GERMANY IMPORTS

FRENCH NURSERY STOCK . . .

Stocks of young fruit trees valued at about 7 million marks (\$2,971,000) have been obtained by the Germans from French nurseries, according to reports received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. These imports are being used to replace trees killed in the freezing weather of the winter of 1939-40. A large number of trees were killed, and supplies in the German nurseries have been insufficient to take care of current planting requirements.

GERMAN VEGETABLE AREA

EXPANDED 10 PERCENT . . .

The commercial area planted to vegetables in Germany in 1940 exceeded by about 10 percent the 1939 acreage, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This increase is partly the result of a campaign conducted by the General Association of German Horticulture to increase acreage. The initial impact of the war was to reduce plantings by truck farmers because of labor shortage and the need for a larger acreage for fodder, but the success of the campaign has offset these factors and resulted in the larger total vegetable acreage. The shortage of other foodstuffs has increased the consumption of vegetables in Germany, and this is expected to be the trend so long as hostilities continue.

CUBAN VEGETABLE EXPORTS

REDUCED IN JANUARY . . .

Heavy rains in December, which caused considerable damage to the unharvested early-tomato acreage, are largely responsible for the reduction in Cuban exports of vegetables during January, according to a report from American Consul Harold S. Tewell at Habana. Shipments totaled 12,603,000 pounds, or slightly less than the volume moved in January 1940 but nearly one-third less than exports during the previous January. The decline was due to reduced shipments of tomatoes and cucumbers, while increases occurred in the movement of peppers and eggplant. Demand for Cuban tomatoes improved during January and with higher prices the Department of Agriculture permitted, for a limited period, the exportation of the small-sized 7 x 7 tomatoes. The decline in cucumber shipments was the result of December rain damage to the crop.

Shipments for the entire season to the end of January, however, continue to run ahead of the volume moved in the previous season but

are considerably below exports in 1938-39. Compared with the previous season, shipments of tomatoes have increased slightly, while sharp rises have occurred in the movement of eggplant and peppers.

CUBA: Exports of winter vegetables, January and November-January, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Vegetable	January		
	1939	1940	1941
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Tomatoes	13,401	10,261	8,859
Eggplant	1,180	736	1,201
Peppers	970	339	1,115
Okra	388	177	193
Lima beans	1,595	622	624
Cucumbers	639	728	392
Potatoes	68	60	0
Others	61	154	218
Total	18,304	13,076	12,603
November-January			
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Tomatoes	28,226	17,080	19,951
Eggplant	2,310	1,113	2,330
Peppers	1,252	383	1,348
Okra	1,022	744	538
Lima beans	3,050	1,527	2,347
Cucumbers	1,786	1,611	1,297
Potatoes	656	60	0
Others	149	322	494
Total	38,451	22,839	28,305

American Consulate, Habana.

QUICK-FREEZING INDUSTRY EXPANDING IN GERMANY . . .

Considerable expansion in the quick-freezing industry of Germany has occurred in the past few years, according to reports received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. At present 14 large refrigeration establishments are operating in Germany together with 74 freezing units located in 27 canning plants. Some 67 units are reported under construction. The war has accelerated this expansion, since containers for packing canned and preserved fruits and vegetables have been scarce. The shortage of imported produce has also contributed to this increase. Facilities for distributing frozen food products to retail consumers have been expanded. In Berlin, for example, about 80 food stores are reportedly equipped to handle quick-frozen products.

L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

STOCKS OF CARPET WOOL

ACCUMULATE IN INDIA . . .

The restriction of East Indian wool shipments to the United States by a quota system, as established by the British wool control, is believed to be partly responsible for the fact that there was an unusually large accumulation of carpet-wool stocks in India available for disposal between January 1 and March 31, 1941, according to information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Exports of East Indian white and yellow wool, under the existing wartime economy, have been limited to the United Kingdom plus licensed exports to the United States, at present subject to a quota of 6,600,000 pounds annually. The export of gray colored wool is embargoed for the duration of the war, being held in India for domestic mill consumption. The use is mainly for the manufacture of army blankets. Next to Argentina, India is the most important source of carpet-wool supplies for the United States, followed in earlier years by China. At present, Chinese wool supplies are controlled by the Japanese military authorities and exports are practically negligible, except to Japan.

Stocks of white and yellow carpet wool reported as available for disposal in India during the period January 1 to March 31, 1941, were estimated in January at 43,230,000 pounds. In addition, 2,310,000 pounds of undamaged stocks were reported on hand at Liverpool. Thus, total stocks of Indian wool probably approximated 45,540,000 pounds.

As a result of the accumulation of stocks, Indian wool merchants were reported as pressing the Government for a relaxation of the export quotas. The present quota is based on average exports of East Indian wool to the United States during the 3-year, pre-war base period, i.e., April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1939. In addition to the yellow and white East Indian wools, other wools are shipped from Indian ports, principally Karachi. These include some Afghan wool, not subject to control, and some Tibetan wool.

The estimated annual production of yellow and white types of Indian wool ranges from 66 million to 82.5 million pounds. Total wool production in India for the 5-year period 1935 to 1939 is roughly estimated at 84 million pounds. There is nothing abnormal in the Indian production outlook. The white or winter clip, due to come on the market sometime in February, probably amounted to between 25 and 28 million pounds. In addition, there is the Afghan clip, estimated at approximately 6,600,000 pounds. Although this latter wool is not subject to quota restrictions, exports may be delayed, owing to the Indian Government's insistence that a thorough check be made to see that no Indian wool (from Baluchistan) is going out of the country under the guise of Afghan

(Kandahar) wool. The Tibetan wool clip is roughly estimated at 10 million pounds, about 2 million of which is consumed in Tibet. This wool is transported first to the Indian market at Kalimpong and then to Calcutta.

Direct total shipments of East Indian wool to all countries for the 12-month period immediately preceding the war, i.e. September to August 1938-39, amounted to 63 million pounds. (See table below.) Shipments of East Indian wool to the United States are proceeding normally up to the amounts fixed by quota limits. Existing quotas on exports to the United States applying to the year ending September 30, 1941, represent a movement of 1,650,000 pounds per quarter. Direct shipments of Indian wools to the United States during the period October 1 to December 31, 1940, from Karachi and Bombay totaled 2,074,000 pounds. Including 1,841,000 pounds of Afghan wool, total exports of all wools to the United States during this period from Karachi and Bombay amounted to 3,915,000 pounds compared with 7,675,000 pounds during the same quarter in 1939, and 3,321,000 pounds in 1938.

EAST INDIAN WOOL: Direct shipments to overseas destinations, September-August 1938-39, with comparisons

Country of destination	Fiscal year beginning April 1		September-August 1938-39
	Average 1933 - 1938	1938	
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United Kingdom.....	34,787	44,953	a/ 47,049
United States.....	7,377	8,951	15,987
Belgium.....	1,682	470	-
Germany.....	478	-	-
France.....	472	-	-
Greece.....	158	-	-
Netherlands.....	143	-	-
Italy.....	49	-	-
Canada.....	156	-	-
Others.....	42	1,042	-
Total.....	45,844	55,416	63,036

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Of this total, 15 million pounds were reexported following wool auctions at Liverpool, 5 million pounds going to the Continent and 10 million pounds to the United States.

Only part of the United States imports of Indian wool come directly from India in normal times. The United Kingdom, especially, and other European countries reexport some Indian wool to this country. Imports of Indian wool into the United States for consumption amounted to 38 million pounds in 1939 and fell to 20 million pounds in 1940. Over 95 percent of the imports from India are classed as carpet wool, and the bulk of this type was entered duty free, as it is used for the making of rugs, carpets, and for other purposes of a similar character, for which wool is entered into the United States free of duty. Imports of Indian

carpet wool averaged 25 million pounds annually in the 5-year period 1925 to 1939, and were slightly larger than the 22 million pounds imported from China, but considerably smaller than the annual average of 43 million pounds imported from Argentina in the same period.

UNITED STATES: Imports of Indian wool for consumption,
by types, 1935-1940

Year	Carpet wool including Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. a/	Wool not finer than 40's a/	Wool finer than 40's	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1935	26,584	-	11	26,595
1936	22,602	-	5	22,606
1937 b/	25,965	316	-	26,281
1938	13,781	139	3	14,923
1939	38,236	552	-	38,788
1940	20,211	130	-	20,341

Compiled from official reports, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Carpet wool and wool not finer than 40's entered free of duty if used in the manufacture of yarns for press cloth, rugs, carpets, or any floor covering, knit or felt boots, or heavy lined lumbermen's socks.

b/ Prior to this year, reported as carpet wool and apparel wool.

Tibetan wool available for export in the season (November-October) 1940-41 is not expected to exceed 6,250,000 pounds. In a normal year a total of 7,250,000 pounds of this wool is exported from India. It is not subject to quota, but is also inspected by Indian authorities before export to see that no Indian wool is included. Prior to the war, 70 per cent of this wool was consumed in the United States.

East Indian wool shipments to the United Kingdom have been affected by several factors, such as lack of available cargo space on steamers, air-raid damage to Liverpool stocks held at shipper's cost and risk, and the spread of from 6 to 9 months between purchase and final distribution at Liverpool. Such exports are now running about 4 million pounds monthly, based on available shipping space and the expected rate of liquidation at Liverpool. Official figures of exports are no longer published, but it is unofficially estimated that during the period October to December 1940, a total of 16 million pounds was shipped from Karachi and Bombay compared with 4 million pounds and 17 million pounds in the same period of 1939 and 1938, respectively.

Freight rates on carpet wool from Karachi and Bombay to Liverpool were raised early in December from 66 shillings (\$13.28 American currency) with a customary discount of 10 percent, to 104 shillings (\$20.93) net per measurement ton of 40 cubic feet.

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FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

S U P P L E M E N T

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
JULY-JANUARY 1940-41

Wartime Exports To the United Kingdom

March 25, 1941

Supplement to issue of

March 24, 1941

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F O R C WASHINGTON D C

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UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
JULY-JANUARY, 1940-41

While latest official figures show foreign agricultural trade continuing at low levels, there are a number of forces operating that may alter the picture by the end of the fiscal year. Those of greatest potential importance in the near future are the influence of the so-called Lend-Lease Act upon farm exports to the United Kingdom and the tendency of increasing industrial production and purchasing power in the United States to attract greater imports.

January was the fifth successive month in which farm exports moved out at a rate of only 240 million dollars per year - less than one-third of the average (about 750 millions) for the 5 years just preceding the outbreak of war. Moreover, it may be recalled that farm exports in this pre-war quinquennium were far below those for any other 5-year period since the turn of the century.

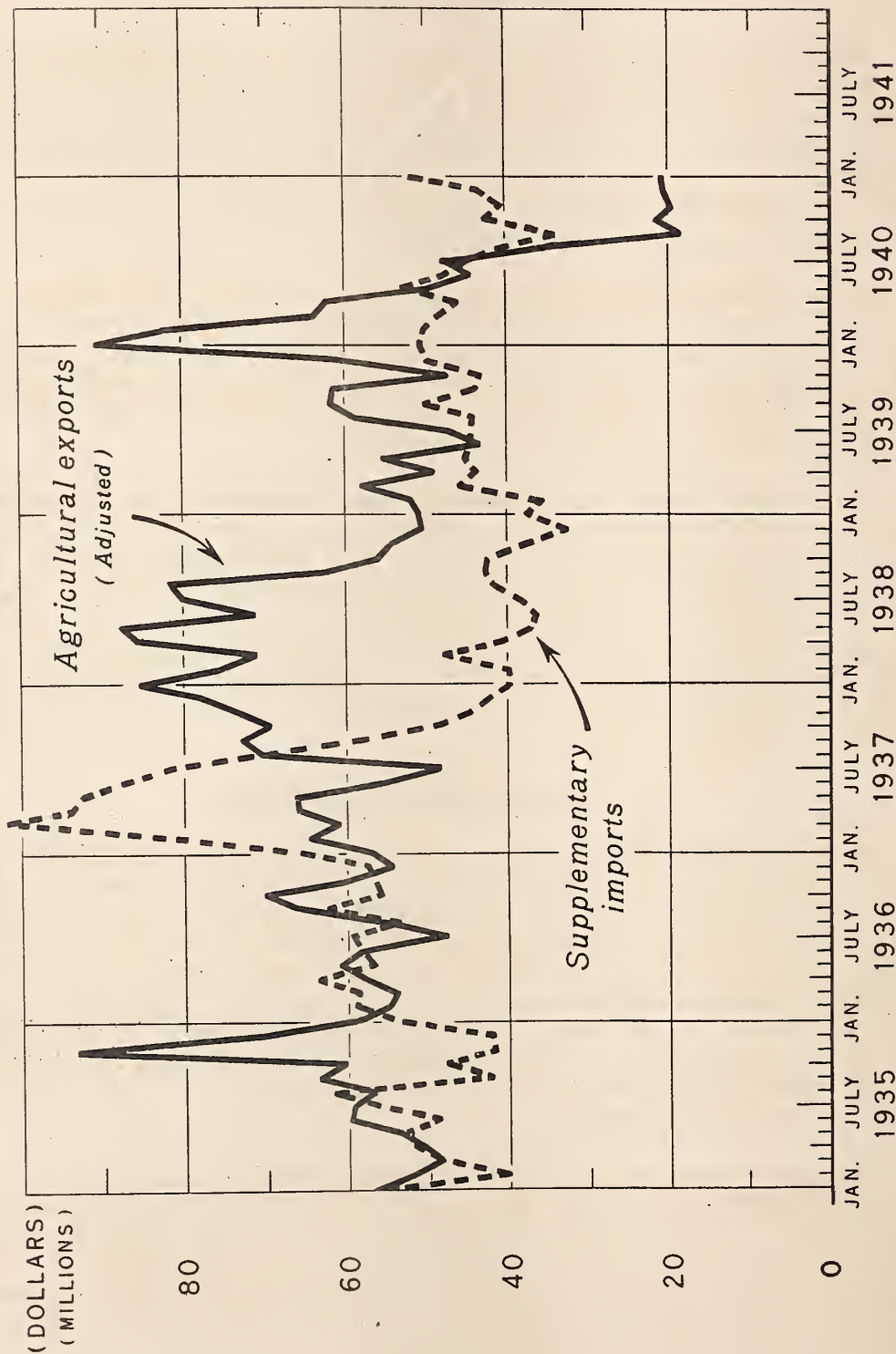
The import total, while somewhat less depressed, was not greatly changed from earlier-month figures. Entries of farm products similar in type to those grown in the United States have fluctuated indecisively at a fairly low level for about 3 years (see chart on page 378). In January they did finally begin, however, to reflect the influence of the growing domestic demand for industrial raw materials. While the point to which they rose was less than 3 percent above that of January 1940, this was the first month since September in which last year's low levels have been exceeded.

The Outlook for Export Expansion

Several recent developments have pointed toward a possible increase in farm exports in the near future. Mention may be made of the establishment on a more regular (if still very small) basis of direct shipping between the United States and Sweden, the efforts of the Red Cross and certain other organizations to distribute food to the people of occupied countries in Europe, the granting of a 5-million-dollar food-relief credit to Finland by the Export-Import Bank, the expression by the Vichy authorities of their intention if necessary to use naval convoy for food importations, and the relaxation of the British blockade in favor of certain shipments.

Far more important than any of these, however, from the point of view of the volume of exports that might be involved, is the passage of the lend-lease bill. Coupled, as it appears to be, with a growing shortage of certain foods and tobacco in the United Kingdom, and implemented, as is apparently the intention, by substantial appropriations earmarked for agricultural products, the bill might more than double the present rate of export of farm products.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



Without a lend-lease program, the United Kingdom would still be the sole market to which the United States farmers could reasonably look for any substantial export increase - at least while the war lasts. All other foreign markets are either (a) cut off from United States supplies, (b) unable to afford or unwilling as a matter of policy to use United States commodities, or (c) well supplied from local sources with the type of products this country has to sell. The relative importance and the extent of decline of these other potential market areas may be seen from a comparison of the monthly averages in the following table:

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Value by region of destination, and percentage each region of total, 1938-1940, and January 1941

Monthly averages	United Kingdom and Ireland	Continental Europe excl. U.S.S.R.	Japan	China incl. Hong Kong and Kwantung	Latin America	Canada	Other	Total
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Value -								
1938	26.1	20.4	4.7	1.2	4.4	7.8	4.4	69.0
1939	16.8	17.4	3.8	2.5	4.8	4.9	4.4	54.6
1940								
Jan.-Aug.	15.4	13.3	3.7	2.9	5.1	6.0	4.7	51.1
Sept.-Dec.	6.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	5.8	5.4	6.6	27.1
1941								
January...	5.3	1.9	0.8	1.2	5.5	3.4	4.0	22.1
Percentage of total -	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1938	37.8	29.6	6.8	1.7	6.4	11.3	6.4	100.0
1939	30.8	31.9	7.0	4.6	8.8	9.0	7.9	100.0
1940								
Jan.-Aug.	30.1	26.0	7.2	5.7	10.0	11.7	9.3	100.0
Sept.-Dec.	23.6	3.7	2.6	4.4	21.4	19.9	24.4	100.0
1941								
January...	24.0	8.6	3.6	5.4	24.9	15.4	18.1	100.0

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Of farm exports valued at 69 million dollars a month in 1938, over 20 million dollars' worth (about 30 percent) went to countries on the European Continent, mainly France, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. The proportion was even greater in the early thirties, before Germany and countries under strong German influence had begun to discriminate against farm products originating in the United States. Practically all of that trade is gone now. Not since last June have any farm products whatever been sent

directly to Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, or Norway; exports to Spain and Sweden are greatly reduced; nor are any significant amounts to be exported to this list of countries as long as the British blockade holds and Germany retains control of the Continent. Even with more frequent service to Sweden and food shipments through the blockade to France and the Low Countries, it is extremely unlikely that an appreciable part of the continental market would be restored while hostilities continue.

Another market taken from the American farmer by war and blockade is that in the Far East, particularly Japan. Of the 69 million dollars per month exported in 1938, Japan and China took about 6 millions. In 1934, 1935, and 1936, prior to the "incident" that opened the present conflict between the two countries, they took a monthly average of over 10 million dollars' worth of United States farm goods. The figure has fallen to 2 millions in recent months, and more than half of that goes to China. For some years now, Japan's trade policies have been directed - as were Germany's prior to September 1939 - toward independence from imports and particularly from imports of United States farm products. An effort is made to rely on sources of supply in countries either under Japanese control or in a sphere that might eventually come under some measure of control. Moreover, the recently established control of strategic exports by the United States Government in the interest of national defense may further curtail the small amounts that Japan has felt unable to dispense with. Calf and kip skins and pine oil are among the agricultural commodities marketed in Japan that have been put under export control by the United States. China, of course, is impoverished by war. Although it considerably increased its takings of United States farm products in 1939 and 1940, it can hardly be expected to take them in sufficient volume in the near future to offset decreased Japanese purchases. Hence, an increase in farm exports to the Far East is hardly to be hoped for.

There remain principally the Western Hemisphere and the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, the former area cannot use much more of our farm products than it is now taking, since it produces a surplus of most of them. There are important commodity groups for which the New World market is expanding, but these cannot hope to replace in our farm-export picture the great staples of international trade - cotton, grains, tobacco, pork products, and fruit - formerly sent to the industrialized portions of Europe and Asia.

The United Kingdom Market

From the point of view of potential export recovery, there is a fundamental difference between the declines in farm sales, on the one hand, to Japan and continental Europe and, on the other, to the United Kingdom. The degrees of decline have been of somewhat the same order and, in each case, a primary cause has been the attempt to conserve national

resources for a war effort. The United Kingdom, however, has curtailed under war conditions and on the basis of a policy clearly labeled as temporary, while the other large industrial powers did so pursuant to avowed policies of self-sufficiency and of decreased dependence on trade with the United States for several years. In view of this difference and of the passage of the lend-lease bill, it is of particular interest at this time to survey recent United States exports to the United Kingdom. This is the purpose of the ensuing paragraphs.

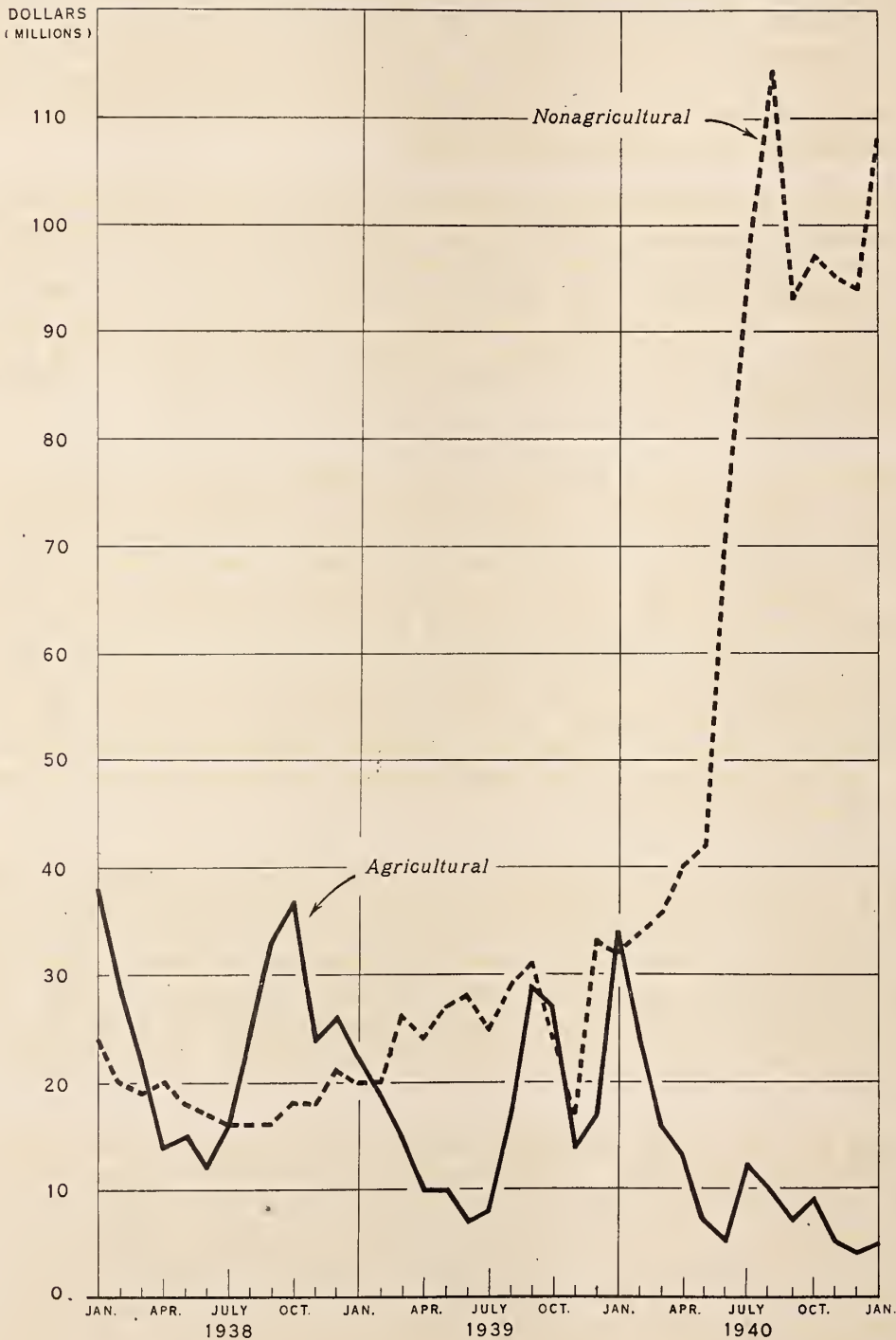
Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the United Kingdom was taking about one-third of total United States agricultural exports, having become somewhat more important, after the voluntary curtailment of purchases by Germany starting in 1934, than had been the case in the late twenties. The value of United Kingdom takings from 1935 to 1938 averaged some 22 million dollars monthly. In recent months, this has fallen to less than 6 millions, though still about 20 percent of total agricultural exports. (See tables, pages 384 and 385.)

Concurrently with this loss of 16 million dollars per month in farm exports, there occurred a rise of over 70 millions in nonfarm exports to the United Kingdom, as is shown in the chart on the following page. Estimates of the relation of industrial-product sales to factory pay rolls and food purchases in the United States indicate that this export expansion would increase expenditures for food in the United States by some 20 million dollars per month. Assuming retail food prices to average 25 percent above wholesale, this would mean about 16 million dollars per month of wholesale foodstuff marketings in the United States directly attributable to the wartime increase in exports of factory products to the United Kingdom. To this must be added some increase in marketings of agricultural products other than food.

This offset to decreased exports is of small advantage, however, to growers of the surplus products that are no longer exported. The increase in purchases by United States consumers that results from expanded factory exports is spread thinly over all branches of farm production. The 16 million dollars mentioned above probably represent a rise of no more than 2 percent in the gross income of any single farm group; but the 16-million-dollar loss in export sales falls squarely on the export producers.

Some idea of which producers stood to lose most can be obtained from the table on page 383. Cotton is by all odds the biggest item, even though it was relatively low in 1938 because of a combination of unfavorable circumstances. The next in line is probably tobacco, although it is exceeded at times by fruits. Grains, particularly wheat, and meat products, particularly lard and ham, make up the bulk of the remainder. A more detailed presentation of the relative importance of the various farm commodities usually shipped to the United Kingdom may be found in the table on pages 386 and 387.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM



EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Value of leading farm-product groups,
1929, 1932, and 1938-1940

Commodity group	Year ended December 31				
	1929	1932	1938	1939	1940
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Cotton and lintens	160	56	42	58	73
Tobacco, leaf	80	32	111	35	15
Fruits and preparations	52	36	43	36	9
Grains and preparations, including cornstarch	60	8	53	26	20
Meats, meat preparations, lard and oleo oil	76	25	30	29	12
Other agricultural products	17	6	11	11	16
Total agricultural products	445	163	290	195	145

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

British decision as to which United States farm products to purchase under war conditions appears to have been determined largely on the basis of two factors. In the first place, the Government of the United Kingdom, in an effort to conserve its foreign exchange reserves wherever possible, relied largely on sterling-area sources of supply, and, when purchasing outside the sterling area, bought only the most essential and the cheapest commodities obtainable. In the second place, the progressive shortage of shipping space presented an obstacle to the movement of heavy goods, so that the more concentrated types of commodities were preferred.

As the war progressed, it became increasingly evident that purchases of most commodities regularly taken in amounts upward of a million dollars annually would be practically discontinued. By the end of 1940, the only ones still moving in any significant quantity were cornstarch, hog casings, and, in the past 2 months, raisins. All of the others - including cotton, fresh, canned, and dried fruits, grains, pork, lard, hops, canned asparagus, and oil cake and meal - had fallen to negligible quantities or to zero, while such tobacco exports as continued represented pre-war commitments.

Meanwhile a number of relatively new and minor commodities rose to wartime importance. First came a group of concentrated liquid foods: evaporated milk, canned beans, canned tomatoes, canned soups, and corn sirup. Exports of these items to the United Kingdom boomed between the early months of the war and the early summer of 1940. With the intensification of hostilities and the increase in the shipping problem, however, they were superseded by a number of dried foods - even more concentrated than the liquids. These included dried milk, dried beans and peas, and corn sugar. Shipments of these various commodities to the United Kingdom month by month as the war progressed, and annual figures for the past 20 years are shown in the table on pages 388 to 399. Discussion of the more important of these items appears on page 400.

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Value of agricultural and nonagricultural products, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1921-1940

Year ended December 31	Agricultural exports			Nonagricultural exports		
	To all countries	To United Kingdom	Share United Kingdom of all countries	To all countries	To United Kingdom	Share United Kingdom of all countries
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 a/.....	1036.0	385.9	37	1094.5	175.2	16
1921.....	2113.9	647.5	31	2265.0	266.6	12
1922.....	1863.6	600.8	32	1881.5	246.0	13
1923.....	1819.6	569.6	31	2271.1	299.4	13
1924.....	2109.7	625.0	30	2387.9	338.2	14
1925.....	2136.0	652.7	31	2682.7	371.6	14
Average 1921-1925	2012.6	619.1	31	2297.7	304.4	13
1926.....	1816.6	536.3	30	2895.1	426.2	15
1927.....	1844.6	462.3	25	2874.3	366.8	13
1928.....	1863.0	471.8	25	3167.1	363.9	11
1929.....	1692.8	445.1	26	3464.3	396.1	11
1930.....	1200.7	334.6	28	2580.5	337.6	13
Average 1926-1930	1683.5	450.0	27	2996.3	378.1	13
1931.....	821.3	226.5	28	1556.7	223.0	14
1932.....	662.3	162.8	25	913.8	119.3	13
1933.....	694.4	191.9	28	952.8	115.9	12
1934.....	733.4	224.4	31	1366.7	153.7	11
1935.....	747.0	258.2	35	1496.1	168.1	11
Average 1931-1935	731.7	212.8	29	1257.2	156.0	12
1936.....	709.5	245.1	35	1709.5	189.9	11
1937.....	797.5	260.5	33	2501.4	269.0	11
1938.....	827.5	289.9	35	2229.6	224.1	10
1939.....	655.1	195.1	30	2468.3	303.5	12
1940.....	516.9	145.1	28	3417.8	846.5	25
Average 1936-1940	701.3	227.1	32	2465.3	366.6	14

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Percentages based on thousands. a/ Year ended June 30. Agricultural exports compiled from Trade Information Bulletin No. 177, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Value of agricultural and nonagricultural products,
by months, January 1938 to date

Year and month	Agricultural exports			Nonagricultural exports		
	To all countries	To United Kingdom	Share United Kingdom of all countries	To all countries	To United Kingdom	Share United Kingdom of all countries
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1938-						
January.....	91.9	58.3	42	193.9	24.2	13
February.....	74.1	28.9	39	185.1	20.2	11
March.....	67.7	21.6	32	202.7	19.5	10
April.....	65.6	14.1	22	206.0	19.8	10
May.....	63.7	15.5	24	190.0	18.4	10
June.....	49.8	12.3	25	179.7	16.6	9
July.....	53.1	15.5	29	171.8	15.8	9
August.....	61.6	23.6	38	166.7	15.8	9
September.....	75.2	32.7	44	168.4	16.2	10
October.....	86.9	37.5	43	187.1	18.2	10
November.....	73.6	24.1	33	176.2	18.3	10
December.....	64.3	25.8	40	202.0	21.1	10
1939-						
January.....	54.7	21.9	40	155.6	19.7	13
February.....	50.7	18.7	37	165.5	19.6	12
March.....	55.0	15.4	28	209.0	25.6	12
April.....	37.6	9.6	26	190.0	23.9	13
May.....	40.0	9.8	25	206.1	27.0	13
June.....	30.1	7.1	24	203.3	28.4	14
July.....	31.2	8.3	27	195.5	24.7	13
August.....	44.2	17.3	39	203.2	29.3	14
September.....	74.4	28.8	39	210.1	31.1	15
October.....	95.8	27.3	29	227.3	24.4	11
November.....	63.9	14.3	22	223.9	16.7	7
December.....	77.5	16.6	21	279.8	33.1	12
1940- Prelim.						
January.....	97.2	34.2	35	263.3	32.0	12
February.....	80.3	23.8	30	258.7	34.2	13
March.....	60.2	15.5	26	282.9	35.9	13
April.....	47.3	12.9	27	263.2	40.1	15
May.....	35.0	7.2	20	281.4	42.2	15
June.....	31.0	4.7	15	313.3	72.8	23
July.....	31.3	11.9	38	280.7	93.8	34
August.....	26.3	9.9	38	316.5	115.7	36
September.....	22.2	7.2	33	266.1	92.9	35
October.....	33.4	8.6	26	302.8	96.9	32
November.....	26.8	5.0	19	294.5	94.7	32
December.....	25.9	4.2	16	289.4	94.3	33
1941- Prelim.						
January.....	22.1	4.9	22	295.8	108.0	37

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Value of leading agricultural groups,
1929, 1932, and 1938-1940

Commodity exported	Year ended December 31				
	1929	1932	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Cotton and linters-					
Cotton.....	159,715	55,819	41,150	57,508	71,324
Linters.....	483	342	795	959	1,487
Total cotton.....	160,198	56,161	41,945	58,467	72,811
Tobacco, leaf.....	79,880	31,886	111,313	35,104	14,955
Fruits and preparations-					
Fruits, canned.....	21,823	15,350	19,452	21,476	7,492
Apples, fresh.....	15,440	10,831	5,560	3,918	190
Oranges, fresh.....	4,232	908	5,526	1,516	67
Grapefruit, fresh.....	2,330	1,457	581	281	25
Pears, fresh.....	2,090	2,127	3,434	1,789	19
Prunes, dried.....	2,826	1,841	2,127	1,832	877
Raisins.....	2,330	2,496	2,738	2,511	206
Other dried fruits.....	568	544	903	1,357	286
Other fruits & preparations...	584	423	3,047	961	14
Total fruits & preparations	52,223	35,977	43,368	35,641	9,176
Grains and preparations-					
Barley.....	9,237	1,907	4,441	2,790	212
Corn.....	6,631	276	20,030	5,810	10,240
Wheat, grain.....	27,758	3,226	23,904	14,301	2,107
Wheat flour.....	7,852	783	912	277	173
Other grains and preparations	3,107	912	378	593	1,184
Total grains & preparations	54,585	7,104	49,665	23,771	13,916
Cornstarch and corn flour.....	5,828	592	2,936	2,335	5,913
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.....	2,599	301	677	176	7
Meats and meat products-					
Pork-					
Cured.....	32,055	6,088	8,980	9,870	2,212
Fresh.....	998	440	954	970	878
Pickled.....	1,405	94	264	228	472
Canned.....	2,966	1,507	2,771	2,539	1,112
Beef, canned.....	689	185	525	388	87
Other canned meats.....	253	113	113	158	117
Sausage casings-					
Hog.....	1,538	647	1,993	2,236	2,539
Beef.....	52	29	65	46	45
Other casings.....	58	43	222	226	166
Other meats and preparations	2,211	1,368	2,153	1,632	695
Total meats & meat products.	42,225	10,514	18,040	18,293	8,323
Lard, including neutral.....	31,633	13,491	11,265	10,779	3,451
Oleo oil.....	1,730	576	221	152	31

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Value of leading agricultural groups,
1929, 1932 and 1938-1940-Continued

Commodity exported	Year ended December 31				
	1929	1932	1938	1939	1940 Prel.
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Milk, evaporated.....	1,843	429	51	48	4,226
Milk, dried.....	38	36	258	23	354
Vegetables and preparations- Canned-					
Asparagus.....	364	131	333	371	3
Baked beans, pork and beans..	151	88	103	277	1,125
Tomatoes.....	70	163	19	53	408
Soups.....	199	6	7	395	218
Other canned.....	486	69	312	314	282
Total canned.....	1,270	457	774	1,410	2,036
Beans, dried.....	4	3	3	14	33
Peas, dried.....	17	36	13	57	366
Other vegetables and prep.....	1,088	105	141	190	217
Total vegetables and prep....	2,379	601	931	1,671	2,652
Glucose (corn sirup)	2,213	670	497	411	1,915
Glucose (grape or corn sugar)....	52	31	390	376	5,833
Hops.....	648	333	562	179	337
Total above.....	438,074	158,702	282,119	187,426	143,900
Other agricultural products....	7,052	4,110	7,746	7,702	1,177
Total agricultural.....	445,126	162,812	289,865	195,128	145,077
Nonagricultural.....	396,118	119,251	224,090	303,533	846,467
Total exports.....	841,244	282,063	513,955	498,661	1,091,544

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date

Year ended December 31	Pork, fresh	Pork, cured		Pork, pickled or salted	Meats, canned		
		Hams and shoul- ders	Bacon and sides		Pork	Beef	Other
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
1921.....	17,040	194,235	209,552	4,031	966	3,763	44
1922.....	9,298	241,758	187,402	6,375	2,127	966	5,817
1923.....	33,349	301,566	183,906	4,930	2,396	511	6,187
1924.....	15,998	245,760	145,405	3,356	3,013	224	5,041
1925.....	13,269	212,891	130,202	2,827	4,385	1,088	4,248
Average 1921-1925	17,791	239,242	171,293	4,304	2,577	1,310	4,267
1926.....	10,541	161,097	99,803	3,360	5,284	1,687	1,136
1927.....	4,869	101,888	51,358	4,301	6,290	1,490	1,429
1928.....	5,970	102,252	48,750	6,451	7,140	1,102	1,222
1929.....	5,551	101,003	59,169	7,489	8,265	1,710	722
1930.....	12,094	96,869	48,603	3,790	10,398	1,096	1,351
Average 1926-1930	7,805	112,622	61,537	5,078	7,475	1,417	1,172
1931.....	6,962	70,055	18,345	1,910	9,872	1,018	1,048
1932.....	4,908	55,329	5,751	1,201	7,531	729	684
1933.....	10,820	69,227	4,128	1,315	9,563	851	412
1934.....	32,425	55,348	3,318	1,560	10,091	2,085	545
1935.....	8,334	47,848	1,622	726	7,242	1,735	479
Average 1931-1935	12,690	59,563	6,633	1,342	8,860	1,284	634
1936.....	1,275	36,828	1,417	593	6,454	1,458	1,375
1937.....	2,702	34,570	752	345	5,830	2,106	1,538
1938.....	6,484	45,218	3,703	1,622	7,361	1,454	382
1939.....	6,797	48,817	8,903	1,710	7,515	1,075	745
1940.....	7,044	7,719	7,645	3,439	4,022	297	462
Average 1936-1940	4,860	34,630	4,484	1,543	6,237	1,278	900

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Pork, cured				Meats, canned		
	Pork, fresh	Hams and shoul- ders	Bacon and sides	Pork pickled or salted	Pork	Beef	Other
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1938-							
January.....	1,183	2,355	142	75	627	195	30
February.....	1,005	2,630	139	284	854	196	14
March.....	614	4,637	137	242	863	245	15
April.....	387	3,946	59	31	521	129	51
May.....	483	5,257	75	171	445	100	37
June.....	37	5,172	148	85	506	46	13
July.....	57	5,844	275	112	501	49	16
August.....	20	3,182	535	38	529	71	8
September.....	41	2,302	596	201	584	59	38
October.....	155	2,591	550	197	547	122	40
November.....	1,482	4,726	507	18	631	65	58
December.....	1,020	2,576	540	174	753	177	62
1939-							
January.....	1,150	3,241	454	73	714	152	67
February.....	895	3,651	344	76	809	136	27
March.....	864	5,691	527	256	759	126	39
April.....	129	4,706	467	80	485	101	26
May.....	187	5,871	562	151	850	110	101
June.....	542	6,416	450	43	877	55	62
July.....	424	6,868	506	102	623	101	40
August.....	137	4,423	678	114	722	72	49
September.....	223	2,221	650	28	243	12	32
October.....	179	1,359	359	84	192	22	119
November.....	633	1,328	349	2	413	49	4
December.....	1,434	3,042	3,557	701	828	139	179
1940- Prelim.							
January.....	2,009	5,530	5,579	1,441	1,835	149	132
February.....	4,890	2,189	2,021	1,946	1,565	148	329
March.....	144	0	a/	11	465	a/	1
April.....	0	a/	a/	32	91	a/	0
May.....	0	a/	a/	0	65	a/	a/
June.....	1	0	45	4	0	0	a/
July.....	0	a/	0	0	0	0	0
August.....	0	0	0	0	0	a/	0
September.....	0	a/	0	5	0	0	0
October.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November.....	0	a/	0	0	a/	0	0
December.....	0	a/	a/	0	1	0	0
1941- Prelim.							
January.....	0	0	22	0	a/	0	0

a/ Less than 500.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year ended December 31	Sausage casings <u>b/</u>			Lard, includ- ing neutral	Oleo oil	Milk	
	Hog	Beef	Other casings			Evapo- rated	Dried
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1921	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u> 3,293	244,388	11,543	58,423	1,630
1922	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u> 2,795	240,829	12,596	19,878	791
1923	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u> 3,172	239,273	14,314	33,795	108
1924	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u> 4,177	241,379	10,522	29,837	788
1925	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u> 3,685	218,493	17,040	29,476	355
Average 1921-1925	-	-	-	236,873	13,203	34,282	734
1926	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u> 2,853	228,351	18,625	24,528	33
1927	2,555	224	81	224,710	16,457	25,616	135
1928	3,723	229	191	240,567	15,346	26,854	65
1929	4,209	211	126	245,242	15,518	16,365	309
1930	5,018	284	357	240,807	11,269	12,575	1,199
Average 1926-1930	<u>c/</u> 3,892	<u>c/</u> 237	<u>c/</u> 189	235,936	15,443	21,288	348
1931	4,092	191	269	252,116	12,642	18,744	5,523
1932	3,090	163	260	236,933	9,752	5,581	662
1933	3,223	130	136	296,164	9,790	430	13
1934	3,427	179	119	281,683	11,012	1,037	320
1935	2,320	767	344	64,679	4,351	371	185
Average 1931-1935	3,230	286	225	226,315	9,510	5,233	1,340
1936	3,067	699	273	63,655	4,692	39	817
1937	3,245	746	426	75,302	2,810	816	556
1938	4,565	377	299	124,810	2,356	732	4,503
1939	5,151	271	451	150,221	2,009	525	435
1940	4,498	192	189	51,246	397	70,735	5,871
Average 1936-1940	4,105	477	328	93,047	2,453	14,569	2,436

b/ Sausage casings not classified as to type prior to 1927.

c/ 4-year average, 1927 to 1930.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Sausage casings			Lard, includ- ing neutral	Oleo oil	Milk	
	Hog	Beef	Other casings			Evapo- rated	Dried
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1938-							
January	231	43	22	12,072	342	168	13
February	332	45	15	10,837	245	288	907
March	315	28	26	11,013	457	0	285
April	294	16	23	10,790	163	0	279
May	453	33	20	14,882	391	0	457
June	516	34	29	11,587	238	0	623
July	543	31	13	7,261	105	5	833
August	340	38	25	5,669	49	0	438
September	521	39	48	8,283	147	43	204
October	381	29	27	12,311	84	224	311
November	222	19	14	8,549	78	4	153
December	417	22	37	11,556	57	0	0
1939-							
January	233	7	9	20,380	57	0	56
February	281	18	11	16,119	79	0	98
March	418	34	34	13,845	272	0	32
April	390	10	14	8,594	135	0	18
May	626	14	33	17,886	127	0	87
June	423	28	40	12,756	358	0	144
July	406	15	158	14,137	300	0	0
August	391	22	21	14,547	217	0	a/
September	617	56	29	9,955	110	a/	a/
October	391	26	36	4,390	125	57	0
November	371	11	2	10,757	8	0	a/
December	604	30	64	6,855	161	463	0
1940- Prelim.							
January	636	14	24	15,785	112	756	0
February	886	64	34	11,090	22	209	0
March	689	46	8	3,929	40	1	120
April	463	40	51	676	21	0	124
May	45	0	0	9	11	0	1
June	173	9	0	0	101	0	0
July	726	5	16	19,197	50	9,250	44
August	235	0	1	560	0	48,295	483
September	212	0	2	0	0	12,183	0
October	187	14	29	20	20	0	882
November	206	0	13	0	0	0	3,369
December	40	0	11	0	20	41	848
1941- Prelim.							
January	318	0	10	0	49	0	552

a/ Less than 500.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year ended December 31	Fruits, fresh				Fruits, dried		
	Apples	Pears	Oranges	Grape- fruit	Prunes	Raisins	Other dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1921	4,497	838	41	d/	33,338	5,345	10,581
1922	3,622	12,359	6	10	21,799	44,161	8,082
1923	6,724	23,568	46	15	19,894	17,211	11,671
1924	8,861	14,319	115	48	36,647	19,176	12,543
1925	6,626	35,895	31	141	33,648	43,636	8,416
Average 1921-1925	6,066	17,396	48	e/ 54	29,065	25,906	10,259
1926	10,586	30,033	234	158	41,471	44,923	7,615
1927	9,548	23,071	604	421	39,907	67,978	8,161
1928	7,029	27,773	149	385	42,560	73,584	7,020
1929	8,256	28,185	1,383	570	32,473	40,538	4,098
1930	5,737	60,044	68	521	37,526	39,017	4,866
Average 1926-1930	8,231	33,821	488	411	38,800	53,208	6,352
1931	8,414	57,049	1,121	846	35,740	50,608	7,490
1932	7,692	59,039	407	562	40,615	51,203	7,723
1933	3,476	57,275	868	554	31,953	31,110	5,920
1934	3,471	52,313	756	495	33,721	31,730	3,612
1935	5,757	59,510	1,661	441	41,981	47,652	8,385
Average 1931-1935	5,762	57,037	963	579	36,802	42,461	6,626
1936	3,617	52,958	768	343	28,391	42,984	7,310
1937	3,345	59,479	31	20	38,279	65,828	9,116
1938	4,594	95,939	2,718	298	43,298	57,397	10,419
1939	3,411	45,773	854	163	37,031	52,660	13,875
1940	159	412	30	8	18,106	4,879	4,007
Average 1936-1940	3,025	50,912	880	166	33,021	44,750	8,945

d/ Not separately classified

e/ 4-year average.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year and Month	Fruits, fresh				Fruits, dried		
	Apples	Pears	Oranges	Grape- fruit	Prunes	Raisins	Other dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1938-							
January	694	2,415	19	a/	3,631	2,474	562
February	474	501	48	2	3,686	2,926	600
March	269	2	241	7	3,523	3,318	819
April	92	2	279	21	2,332	1,778	581
May	13	29	624	55	2,139	1,977	596
June	19	143	509	36	1,253	1,193	479
July	53	5,597	616	62	2,285	2,782	643
August	206	22,634	140	23	2,167	2,449	1,229
September	1,010	26,183	44	4	1,882	12,276	1,231
October	626	17,042	7	26	10,086	14,489	1,324
November	499	9,263	92	21	5,682	6,339	1,505
December	639	12,123	99	41	4,564	5,330	850
1939-							
January	1,148	1,537	78	20	2,195	2,709	592
February	543	88	59	1	2,867	2,474	544
March	395	89	205	29	3,263	3,415	947
April	50	4	345	64	3,587	2,703	670
May	2	21	150	22	4,436	4,365	779
June	0	14	6	2	1,679	700	418
July	19	4,312	a/	2	2,751	6,244	567
August	220	13,280	7	6	1,632	2,014	1,858
September	200	8,309	3	8	1,407	11,537	2,733
October	297	11,294	1	2	4,144	13,354	2,073
November	452	6,669	a/	a/	7,513	2,660	1,568
December	80	156	0	1	1,557	485	1,126
1940- Prelim.							
January	80	153	1	5	11,604	830	2,768
February	51	0	0	a/	6,235	628	1,151
March	13	0	22	3	192	171	2
April	9	0	5	a/	32	254	7
May	5	0	1	0	43	125	79
June	0	0	1	0	0	0	a/
July	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
August	1	102	0	0	a/	0	0
September	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	a/	0	0	0
November	0	70	0	a/	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	a/	0	2,871	0
1941- Prelim.							
January	a/	0	0	a/	0	8,396	0

a/ Less than 500.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year ended December 31	Fruits, canned	Vegetables, canned					Beans and peas, dried
		Baked beans & pork and beans	Aspar- agus	Tomatoes	Soups	Other canned	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels
1921	f/	f/	f/	f/	f/	f/	29
1922	170,429	3,874	641	1,608	2,803	509	34
1923	106,608	1,723	1,204	455	2,610	501	36
1924	176,723	2,577	1,929	386	2,491	944	4
1925	207,459	4,712	1,337	288	2,778	919	10
Average 1921-1925	e/165,305	e/3,222	e/1,278	e/ 685	e/2,670	e/ 712	22
1926	166,540	10,272	1,344	106	3,297	2,281	18
1927	176,518	8,963	2,031	509	4,018	7,373	36
1928	214,923	8,924	1,851	2,407	4,280	8,103	31
1929	218,344	2,910	2,841	1,161	1,762	9,250	4
1930	188,930	7,015	2,009	817	1,196	3,786	7
Average 1926-1930	193,053	7,617	2,015	1,000	2,911	6,161	19
1931	239,349	5,353	1,557	1,004	611	1,790	14
1932	234,422	2,370	1,212	3,173	80	923	11
1933	230,689	2,518	3,169	1,859	13	1,152	5
1934	204,623	2,344	2,324	164	52	1,339	2
1935	286,503	2,519	3,153	420	153	1,866	1
Average 1931-1935	239,117	3,021	2,283	1,324	182	1,414	7
1936	220,358	2,548	2,909	318	163	1,633	a/
1937	216,339	2,657	3,430	277	34	8,903	9
1938	280,306	2,783	2,644	216	74	5,784	5
1939	316,981	7,132	2,948	1,138	6,520	5,166	18
1940	104,772	28,191	90	8,977	3,644	4,863	90
Average 1936-1940	227,751	8,672	2,404	2,185	2,087	5,270	24

a/ Less than 500.

e/ Four-year average.

f/ Reported in value only.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year and Month	Fruits, canned	Vegetables, canned					Beans and peas, dried
		Baked beans & pork and beans	Aspar- agus	Tomatoes	Soups	Other canned	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels
1938-							
January.....	27,550	374	123	0	2	577	2
February.....	19,882	215	191	a/	1	169	a/
March.....	19,751	222	47	0	4	120	a/
April.....	13,167	90	17	0	9	278	a/
May.....	16,303	169	154	0	40	276	0
June.....	8,646	147	379	6	1	180	a/
July.....	13,788	291	371	a/	a/	151	0
August.....	20,377	170	336	a/	3	509	0
September.....	40,307	279	213	42	a/	218	1
October.....	31,837	358	414	160	2	2,702	a/
November.....	28,180	285	111	1	4	439	a/
December.....	40,518	183	288	7	8	165	2
1939-							
January.....	21,018	247	137	0	3	129	a/
February.....	26,489	372	274	14	3	322	a/
March.....	26,022	211	264	7	1	295	a/
April.....	20,609	178	35	0	3	188	a/
May.....	21,485	172	1,018	1	5	661	2
June.....	9,712	258	481	a/	7	159	0
July.....	14,134	169	314	0	11	98	3
August.....	30,63	678	229	a/	1	870	2
September.....	57,060	94	70	0	801	1,324	1
October.....	55,783	1	52	349	2,348	363	2
November.....	22,629	685	0	474	1,903	335	2
December.....	11,391	4,117	74	293	1,434	422	6
1940-Prelim.							
January.....	16,946	10,848	27	2,159	2,474	1,779	3
February.....	40,363	5,591	a/	822	746	1,763	1
March.....	22,942	6,911	1	4,254	390	1,062	3
April.....	18,793	1,397	0	927	0	176	2
May.....	1,110	350	0	0	0	8	a/
June.....	4,560	2,134	0	815	34	0	a/
July.....	8	960	0	0	0	0	28
August.....	0	0	62	0	a/	a/	14
September.....	50	0	0	0	0	75	4
October.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
November.....	0	0	0	0	a/	0	10
December.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
1941-Prelim.							
January.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

a/ Less than 500.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year ended December 31	Grains			Wheat flour	Corn- starch and corn flour	Oil cake and oil-cake meal	Hops
	Barley	Corn	Wheat				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
1921	18,073	15,811	63,672	3,998	96,651	81	13,376
1922	11,892	28,660	37,870	2,229	172,760	66	10,586
1923	10,963	9,975	16,463	1,642	129,274	65	6,246
1924	11,193	3,970	37,796	1,940	183,361	91	5,116
1925	10,753	808	17,100	1,210	164,558	73	4,821
Average 1921-1925	12,575	11,845	34,580	2,204	149,321	75	8,029
1926	8,183	2,117	37,897	1,439	143,099	76	3,916
1927	11,705	881	42,580	1,438	162,427	61	6,992
1928	11,281	3,718	14,222	873	147,626	50	3,383
1929	10,125	6,387	21,772	1,317	159,434	53	4,003
1930	7,895	12	23,113	1,536	106,496	22	3,458
Average 1926-1930	9,838	2,623	27,917	1,321	143,816	52	4,350
1931	6,912	9	13,996	1,151	52,341	35	2,571
1932	4,481	704	5,460	239	25,671	12	1,597
1933	6,330	855	67	70	29,101	7	3,931
1934	5,066	29	1,289	66	29,723	23	3,739
1935	6,353	12	0	53	15,073	26	3,016
Average 1931-1935	5,829	322	4,162	316	30,382	21	2,971
1936	6,293	13	197	44	25,457	16	1,826
1937	7,069	539	6,562	97	20,083	25	3,428
1938	6,413	30,361	24,892	201	142,708	21	2,959
1939	4,477	8,998	22,876	67	118,104	5	730
1940	352	12,264	3,064	37	203,080	a/	1,319
Average 1936-1940	4,921	10,435	11,518	89	101,886	13	2,052

a/ Less than 500.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Grains			Wheat flour	Corn- starch and corn flour	Oil cake and oil-cake meal	Hops
	Barley	Corn	Wheat				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
1938-							
January.....	562	4,993	3,041	21	16,144	2	140
February.....	522	6,608	2,871	32	18,471	2	35
March.....	328	3,447	2,511	31	5,170	2	309
April.....	294	1,066	1,287	25	9,747	2	6
May.....	249	2,631	4,092	30	10,411	4	55
June.....	472	2,590	2,261	10	11,419	1	72
July.....	602	2,777	4,179	9	14,395	1	32
August.....	1,247	1,805	2,160	6	8,753	1	2
September.....	598	1,425	53	9	11,525	1	116
October.....	613	785	493	14	10,104	2	593
November.....	320	622	322	9	12,627	2	850
December.....	606	1,612	1,622	5	13,942	1	449
1939-							
January.....	478	4,474	5,890	4	13,039	a/	231
February.....	706	1,096	4,402	3	12,374	a/	127
March.....	411	1,715	2,831	3	10,584	a/	0
April.....	104	434	2,639	2	14,186	1	0
May.....	262	344	2,551	2	10,272	1	2
June.....	200	3	2,052	2	8,730	1	0
July.....	229	1	1,204	1	7,500	a/	0
August.....	682	168	995	6	11,582	1	41
September.....	658	33	304	22	13,398	1	0
October.....	443	3	a/	10	552	a/	39
November.....	0	a/	0	3	1,272	0	256
December.....	304	727	8	9	14,615	0	34
1940- Prelim.							
January.....	0	1,532	0	4	17,308	0	27
February.....	306	3,082	0	2	21,641	0	109
March.....	46	846	208	4	13,559	0	783
April.....	0	701	332	0	16,697	0	282
May.....	0	7	19	0	14,858	0	118
June.....	0	449	373	0	16,945	a/	0
July.....	0	4,660	538	0	31,800	0	0
August.....	0	958	173	20	23,301	0	0
September.....	0	29	249	a/	10,471	0	0
October.....	0	0	506	6	24,218	0	0
November.....	0	0	416	0	6,131	0	0
December.....	0	a/	250	1	6,151	0	0
1941- Prelim.							
January.....	0	676	45	0	16,011	0	0

a/ Less than 500.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton (500 lb.)		Glucose		Tobacco, leaf		
	Cotton, excl. linters	Linters	Corn sirup	Grape or corn sugar	Bright flue- cured	Dk.-fired Ky. and Tenn.	Other leaf
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1921	1,693	2	119,740	15,802	g/	g/	g/ 214,928
1922	1,885	4	120,657	3,535	g/	g/	g/ 172,072
1923	1,622	3	82,054	4,099	93,268	19,990	41,301
1924	2,007	14	102,830	1,151	121,040	17,925	20,731
1925	2,479	20	88,593	265	131,034	22,023	18,058
Average 1921-1925	1,937	9	102,775	4,971	h/115,114	h/19,979	h/ 26,697
1926	2,358	21	84,971	2,352	125,964	15,734	3,022
1927	1,680	52	65,997	1,892	166,655	9,149	6,738
1928	2,062	16	66,637	1,308	162,329	6,547	4,795
1929	1,590	15	62,642	1,484	199,632	7,271	7,694
1930	1,250	8	38,988	558	180,380	6,288	7,148
Average 1926-1930	1,788	22	63,847	1,519	166,992	8,998	6,880
1931	933	11	41,283	801	145,309	5,579	6,579
1932	1,559	29	28,286	864	111,899	4,749	4,958
1933	1,559	52	28,109	2,044	165,717	4,725	2,427
1934	934	57	22,550	2,666	175,372	2,111	2,539
1935	1,238	68	14,751	2,769	208,673	3,495	4,026
Average 1931-1935	1,246	43	26,996	1,829	161,394	4,132	4,106
1936	1,272	50	21,157	4,653	200,284	2,824	3,442
1937	1,597	80	15,990	5,465	196,724	3,237	3,365
1938	855	62	22,508	8,599	253,990	2,442	5,853
1939	1,170	96	17,836	9,305	107,927	1,698	3,283
1940	1,331	88	67,669	12,534	57,298	677	1,025
Average 1936-1940	1,245	75	29,032	8,111	163,244	2,176	3,394

g/ Leaf tobacco exports not classified as to type prior to 1923.

h/ 3-year average, 1923 to 1925.

Continued -

EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
annual 1921 to 1940, and by months, January 1938 to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton (500 lb.)		Glucose		Tobacco, leaf		
	Cotton, excl. linters	Linters	Corn sirup	Grape or corn sugar	Bright flue- cured	Dk.-fired Ky. and Tenn.	Other leaf
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1938-							
January	230	6	1,463	756	28,255	0	892
February	103	5	3,818	443	18,791	33	1,530
March	109	7	1,945	452	9,013	278	534
April	83	2	2,288	694	5,040	904	1,156
May	28	3	1,558	637	1,227	347	600
June	23	2	666	946	4,004	13	151
July	32	8	666	825	2,760	581	338
August	25	6	787	367	23,275	163	36
September	37	7	2,851	182	45,825	37	76
October	65	6	3,235	469	53,366	5	169
November	76	5	1,581	1,615	30,000	64	41
December	54	5	1,650	1,213	32,434	17	330
1939-							
January	44	6	1,424	405	13,989	301	558
February	35	11	1,950	595	14,183	9	1,193
March	33	9	1,922	921	7,727	27	659
April	21	7	405	1,072	2,358	465	340
May	14	3	773	525	2,015	446	122
June	10	6	1,680	860	378	121	60
July	8	9	1,681	1,205	4,629	114	41
August	76	20	2,091	590	21,135	43	50
September	279	9	1,358	599	20,433	14	79
October	314	8	500	544	11,368	0	30
November	165	6	188	1,108	3,422	0	24
December	171	2	3,865	881	6,290	158	127
1940- Prelim.							
January	395	11	11,198	3,175	9,554	0	304
February	203	22	8,939	1,473	1,741	1	25
March	119	14	15,898	1,350	8,296	145	55
April	119	12	23,651	1,465	2,759	5	91
May	77	12	4,207	1,574	4,820	179	144
June	27	11	3,346	290	2,781	3	101
July	61	4	0	454	3,507	28	77
August	50	2	200	1,047	5,028	152	117
September	84	0	0	563	2,422	0	0
October	118	0	0	230	3,976	7	77
November	56	0	230	563	5,117	43	30
December	22	0	a/	350	7,297	114	4
1941- Prelim.							
January	20	0	0	1,519	5,294	86	54

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

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Tobacco

Because of the importance of taste, largely a result of habituation, the reduction of British purchases of United States tobacco in favor of oriental and of British Empire flue-cured leaf as a measure of war economy might have long-run consequences of much greater importance to American producers than are the immediate losses during the war emergency. Hence, the possible effects of the Lend-Lease Act on our tobacco export trade are of more than ordinary interest.

American tobacco was one of the first products whose purchase was prohibited by the United Kingdom as an exchange conservation measure. Shipments to the United Kingdom in 1940, amounting to roughly one-third of pre-war quantities, consisted almost entirely of tobacco purchased prior to the issuance of the prohibitory decree in the first month of the war; although a small amount of exchange was subsequently made available for 1939-crop tobacco that had been put under option but not actually purchased. To protect the growers until the United Kingdom might again be able to take its regular requirements, the Commodity Credit Corporation arranged to finance the storage in this country of tobacco under option to the British.

Meanwhile, largely as a measure of economic warfare, the United Kingdom early in 1940 contracted for substantial quantities of Turkish tobacco to be accepted as interest and amortization payments on a 20-year loan. ^{1/} A somewhat similar arrangement with Greece has also been planned, and considerable quantities of leaf from various Empire sources have been acquired as well. Canada, on the other hand, has suffered similarly with the United States in the curtailment of exports to the United Kingdom.

To complement the import program the United Kingdom directed early official control measures toward increasing the proportion of oriental leaf used in the manufacture of tobacco products. If this substitution were effective for a long period, the British smoking public might grow to like the blend in spite of the strong existing preference for United States tobacco, which originated because of exactly reverse import difficulties during and after the last war. It would be greatly to the advantage of United States producers, therefore, if the United Kingdom were to be enabled, whether under the Lend-Lease Act or otherwise, to exercise its option on all or part of the supplies (approximately equal to its normal purchases) held here by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and to transport these supplies to the United Kingdom. The situation in the United Kingdom may be approaching the point where these stocks will be badly needed. Only about a year's supply, at the present rate of utilization, was on hand in January 1941, whereas normal stocks are equal to nearly 2 years' ordinary supply.

^{1/} Foreign Crops and Markets, February 3, 1940.

Cotton

The war had, from the beginning, none but adverse effects on cotton exports to the United Kingdom. Besides creating a shipping scarcity and a foreign-exchange problem, it forced a curtailment of mill activity in the United Kingdom.

The semblance of relative prosperity in the cotton export trade during 1940 was for the United States largely a matter of winding up the business of 1939. While the quantity exported in 1940 was higher than average, almost two-thirds of the total had already been exported by the end of April, and only small quantities were moved out monthly thereafter. Most of it was either barter or subsidy cotton. From April on, however, the adverse effects of the war economy of the United Kingdom began to be apparent.

Shipping space was an early limitation on exports of cotton to the United Kingdom. Beginning February 1, 1940, only 100,000 bales per month, none of it to be barter cotton, were permitted on British vessels. Although neutral vessels were subject to no such restriction, total imports in the 3 months following exceeded the quota by only 141,000 bales. Beginning May 1, the quota was reduced to 50,000 bales, 30,000 of which were to be commercial and 20,000 barter cotton. In the fall of the year this amount was again reduced.

The second reduction in the quota and the developments of the war in the spring combined to shake the position of American cotton on the futures markets, and a series of restrictions on futures sales was imposed.

Meanwhile, the cotton industry in the United Kingdom was geared to military needs. Civilian consumption was reduced 20 percent from the 1939 level by a Government decree of May 1, in order to safeguard both military requirements and the export market. In August another drastic decline in production reduced supplies for the domestic market to 37.5 percent of normal consumption. As a result, the total production for military, export, and domestic-consumption requirements, while still only 5 percent below normal in July 1940, had declined to 50 percent below normal in the first months of 1941.

The outlook for American cotton exports to the United Kingdom is not bright. While some types of cotton, particularly American, are growing scarce, stocks as a whole are by no means depleted, and substitute types can be used. Reduced production, effected by a shifting of labor forces to war manufactures, and a program of mill consolidation, is likely to be continued indefinitely.

The acquisition of raw cotton appears increasingly to be a matter of economic war policy, and large stocks have been bought or

negotiated for in countries not hitherto supplying the United Kingdom, and which grow cotton similar to that grown in the United States. On the other hand, under the terms of the lend-lease bill it is possible that the cotton trade may in some degree be revived, provided that the British are able to allocate shipping for the purpose.

Cured Pork and Lard

The very severe curtailment of imports of cured pork and lard from the United States appears to have affected British consumers less acutely than the curtailment of some other products.

Except for a brief period in January 1940, rationing of cured pork below the rate of normal consumption was not imposed until June. ^{1/} Until that time, three factors ensured adequate, if not abundant supplies. Danish imports were fairly well maintained until the German invasion. An agreement with Canada, reached in November 1939, guaranteed shipments of 5 million pounds of bacon weekly, roughly equivalent to the average pre-war cured-pork imports from Canada, Ireland, and the United States combined. Domestic slaughter was encouraged by the high price and growing shortage of feedstuffs, while stocks on hand, which were fairly heavy, had to be liquidated before summer.

In June, however, consumption was curtailed by one-half. The elements in the situation by this time were considerably altered: stocks were greatly reduced, continental supplies were cut off, and prospects for future domestic supplies were poor because of the reduction in available feeds. In July, lard also was rationed, very heavy losses having occurred through bombing and the sinking of ships.

July and August were the only months in which large shipments of lard were made to the United Kingdom from this country, although unusually heavy purchases were made immediately preceding the war, so that large supplies were on hand at the outbreak. One unofficial source estimated recently that 35 percent of the lard shipped to the United Kingdom from this country has been lost through the sinking of ships.

The outlook for 1941 is very different from that of 1940. All of the factors that formed the situation in 1940 are radically changed. Supplies and production are both low, and although the bacon agreement with Canada was renewed to extend through October 1941, it seems not unlikely that the United Kingdom may soon call upon this country to supplement British supplies both of lard and of pork products.

^{1/} J. H. Richter, Rationing in the United Kingdom, Foreign Agriculture, January 1941.

Other Important Commodities

The characteristics of wartime economy are evident in the types of food around which the United Kingdom has concentrated its greatly diminished demand for United States farm products. Corn and some corn products formed an important part of farm exports to the United Kingdom in 1940. The value of corn grain, cornstarch, and corn flour, and glucose (including corn sugar) exports amounted to almost 24 million dollars, or 16 percent of the total.

The corn subsidy on grain going to the United Kingdom and Canada apparently made corn purchases advantageous enough to counterbalance shipping difficulties in the first half of the year, although there were no exports in the last 3 months of the year. Cornstarch and corn-flour exports were unusually heavy through October and were still considerable thereafter. Corn sirup, a highly concentrated food with a number of uses, was exported in large quantities through June, although only relatively small amounts were exported thereafter. In January, as the tables on pages 397 and 399 show, there was a considerable revival in the exports of each of these products, excepting corn sirup.

A commodity as difficult to ship as fresh fruit was, of course, among those to suffer most severely from the consequences of war, and shipments of apples, pears, and oranges practically ceased from the beginning of 1940. Dried fruit, however, suffered less, and shipments continued to some extent through May.

Most of the relatively heavy exports of dried fruits in January and February consisted of the remainders of stocks purchased before the outbreak of war. The curtailment of purchases has probably been a measure of exchange economy rather more than of conservation of shipping space.

Dried raisins, the principal item among dried fruits, were shipped to the United Kingdom from Australia and South Africa in apparently sufficient quantities to make up for the cessation of American raisin shipments from June through November. Although some reliance on Mediterranean supplies was foreseen a year ago, 1/ these sources have probably become difficult of access in recent months. This, and the fact that the Southern Hemisphere crops will not be available until February or March, may account for the resumption of raisin exports from the United States in December and January.

Canned fruits, due to forward buying after the outbreak of war, 2/ were shipped to the United Kingdom in little less than normal pre-war

1/ Foreign Crops and Markets - January 13, 1940, page 36.

2/ Foreign Crops and Markets - March 23, 1940, page 339.

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quantities during the first 4 months of 1940, although almost none were exported after June. Some other canned-goods export figures tell a similar story. Unusually large quantities of baked beans were exported to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1940, so that, although they ceased altogether after July, the year's total is ten times larger than the pre-war average. Heavy shipments of canned tomatoes and soups were also made after the outbreak of war, but stopped abruptly in March or April 1940.

Evaporated and dried milk should be particularly mentioned as among the increasingly important items of our British trade. A gradual decline in exports of evaporated milk from an annual average of 34 million pounds in 1921-1925 to an average of about a half-million pounds in 1936-1939, was followed by an unprecedented rise to 70 million pounds in 1940, constituting in value about 3 percent of our entire farm exports. These exports, however, were not equally distributed but were concentrated in 3 months of huge shipments, each much greater than average annual shipments in the pre-war years. Dried-milk exports, on the other hand, have continuously increased in volume, particularly since the shipping situation became most acute in midsummer.

Similarly, dried beans and peas, although a relatively small item, have been among those light-weight and concentrated foods, which the scarcity of shipping space has made increasingly important, at the same time that it was causing a curtailment in exports of canned beans, soups, and tomatoes.

Total Supplementary Imports, July - January

While exports of farm products have not changed greatly thus far in the fiscal year, imports of supplementary farm products have finally begun to show some response to the increased demand for foreign products brought about by heightened industrial activity under the defense program. The chief item thus far has been wool. While some other imports have risen slightly, there would have been a net decline from last year of 6 million dollars in supplementary imports in January if it had not been for a 7-million-dollar increase in wool imports.

A new record import of 53 million pounds of wool in January brought the total for the 7-month period to 178,000 pounds, over twice the amount imported in the same period last year when imports were already relatively high. In fact, imports in the single month of January exceeded the amounts frequently imported in an entire year. While estimates of civilian consumption during this period indicate no increase over a year ago, the requirements of the defense program have sustained the ever-growing demand for wool, which has swelled imports to this record level.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports a/			
	All commodi- ties	Agricultural			All commodi- ties	Agricultural		
		Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri., excl. cotton		Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1928-29.....	440.3	153.9	72.4	81.5	357.7	181.5	85.9	95.6
1929-30.....	384.8	124.7	55.9	68.8	320.7	158.3	74.1	84.2
1930-31.....	252.6	86.5	35.4	51.1	202.7	96.8	42.7	54.1
1931-32.....	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33.....	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34.....	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35.....	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36.....	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37.....	252.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38.....	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39.....	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40.....	312.3	61.6	29.0	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1939								
January.....	210.3	54.7	15.0	39.7	169.4	84.0	37.5	46.5
February.....	216.2	50.7	13.7	37.0	152.6	74.8	35.5	39.3
March.....	264.0	55.0	17.0	38.0	191.3	96.5	45.5	51.0
April.....	227.6	37.6	9.2	28.4	185.9	83.2	43.6	39.6
May.....	246.1	40.0	7.5	32.5	194.2	93.2	45.0	48.2
June.....	233.5	30.1	6.2	23.9	178.4	87.9	44.1	43.8
1939-40 Prel.								
July.....	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August.....	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	180.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September....	284.4	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October.....	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November.....	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	43.0	58.4
December.....	357.3	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January.....	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February.....	339.0	80.3	44.3	36.0	190.2	100.1	50.3	49.8
March.....	343.1	60.2	26.2	34.0	206.6	107.7	48.8	58.9
April.....	315.4	47.2	20.8	26.4	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May.....	316.5	36.0	12.7	22.3	203.9	105.0	52.9	52.1
June.....	344.3	31.0	8.5	22.5	205.3	99.7	48.0	51.7
1940-41 Prel.								
July.....	312.0	31.3	7.9	23.4	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August.....	342.9	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September....	288.5	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October.....	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November.....	321.2	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.3	109.5	40.3	69.3
December.....	315.3	25.9	6.4	19.5	238.3	119.9	43.4	76.5
January.....	318.0	22.1	3.1	19.0	223.6	125.7	52.0	73.7

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

3. VALUE SUMMARY TABLE: Foreign trade in agricultural products, July-January, 1939-40 and 1940-41

Commodity	July-January a/			Percent
	1939-40	1940-41	1940-41 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
Agricultural products-				
Exports.....	484,141	187,995	-296,146	-61
Imports (supplementary).....	325,462	298,136	-27,326	-8
<u>Exports (domestic)</u>				
Total exports of all commodities.....	2,086,272	2,233,941	+147,669	+7
Nonagricultural.....	1,602,131	2,045,946	+443,815	+28
Agricultural.....	484,141	187,995	-296,146	-61
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	234,384	44,420	-189,964	-81
Agricultural, other than cotton..	249,757	143,575	-106,182	-43
Principal fruits and fruit prep.	44,521	12,854	-31,667	-71
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	43,843	20,143	-23,700	-54
Grains and flours.....	46,763	36,627	-10,136	-22
Cottonseed & linseed cake & meal	3,864	88	-3,776	-98
Pork and lard.....	25,134	8,779	-16,355	-65
Dairy products.....	4,529	13,770	+9,241	+204
Other agricultural products....	81,103	51,314	-29,789	-37
<u>Imports (for consumption)</u>				
Total imports of all commodities.....	1,439,068	1,520,652	+81,584	+6
Nonagricultural.....	717,865	750,995	+33,130	+5
Complementary agricultural.....	395,741	471,521	+75,780	+19
Supplementary agricultural.....	325,462	298,136	-27,326	-8
Sugar, excluding beet.....	79,708	58,638	-21,070	-26
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	28,502	22,373	-6,129	-22
Hides and skins.....	27,845	28,616	+771	+3
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	22,121	22,095	-26	-b/
Flaxseed.....	7,528	4,846	-2,682	-35
Wool, unmf'd., excl. free for carpets	20,250	41,989	+21,739	+107
Cattle, dutiable.....	9,918	9,825	-93	-1
Nuts and preparations.....	9,912	9,733	-179	-2
Cheese.....	8,103	2,539	-5,564	-69
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	5,081	5,692	+611	+12
Beef, canned, including corned...	5,416	3,119	-2,297	-42
Molasses.....	5,475	7,831	+2,356	+43
Principal feeds and fodders.....	6,717	6,573	-144	-2
Other supplementary agricultural	88,886	74,267	-14,619	-16

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 5, 1941. b/ Less than 0.5 percent.

QUANTITY SUMMARY TABLE: United States foreign trade in agricultural products (index numbers), July-January, 1940-41, with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	July-January				Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	9-year average					
	1930-31 to 1938-39	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1940-41 from 9-year average	1940-41 from 1938-39
<u>Exports:</u>						
	January, 1924 - December, 1929 = 100					
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u>	75	65	73	25	-50	-40
Cotton fiber, incl. linters.	91	52	92	17	-74	-35
All commodities except cotton	61	78	56	32	-29	-46
Tobacco, unmanufactured....	105	119	75	30	-75	-89
Fruits.....	125	156	111	37	-88	-119
Wheat and wheat flour.....	40	58	33	20	-20	-38
Grains, other than wheat and flour.....	39	130	57	55	+16	-75
Pork, cured.....	23	18	23	4	-19	-14
Lard, including neutral....	44	28	36	21	-23	-7
<u>Imports:</u>						
All agricultural commodities <u>c/</u>	93	90	104	118	+25	+28
Complementary <u>d/</u>	106	103	118	143	+37	+40
Supplementary <u>d/</u>	77	73	85	86	+9	+13
Sugar and molasses.....	68	62	79	71	+3	+9
Wool, excl. free for carpets	38	36	102	211	+173	+175
Hides and skins.....	67	67	74	90	+23	+23
Dairy products.....	55	52	59	21	-34	-31
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	108	115	99	90	-18	-25
Grains, grain products, and feeds.....	208	60	109	113	-95	+53
Tobacco, leaf.....	70	76	75	81	+11	+5

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Lard, includ- ing neutral	Hams and shoul- ders	Bacon and sides	Cotton, Upland a/	Tobacco leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
Monthly average-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928-29.....	66,602	10,450	10,771	632	34,496	6,609
1929-30.....	66,995	10,860	11,081	562	35,829	8,032
1930-31.....	49,702	8,312	4,368	569	36,057	6,859
1931-32.....	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	23,791	6,683
1932-33.....	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34.....	45,951	5,957	1,987	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35.....	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36.....	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37.....	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38.....	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39.....	19,956	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1939-40.....	21,400	3,071	1,884	531	21,026	2,925
1939						
January.....	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,286	2,018
February.....	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March.....	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April.....	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May.....	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June.....	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
1939-40 Prel.						
July.....	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August.....	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September.....	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October.....	19,091	2,029	1,060	926	20,431	2,546
November.....	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December.....	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January.....	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,068	28,246	2,037
February.....	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458
March.....	20,654	654	574	447	26,787	1,840
April.....	18,849	577	1,776	355	9,707	4,042
May.....	14,889	845	650	229	21,111	7,248
June.....	12,697	662	351	129	12,880	6,121
1940-41 Prel.						
July.....	28,239	936	233	141	11,425	862
August.....	10,181	786	324	69	11,004	470
September.....	9,956	733	429	96	5,748	176
October.....	10,198	630	456	206	7,443	260
November.....	10,228	811	289	153	7,807	1,621
December.....	12,302	829	272	114	11,554	3,178
January.....	13,366	571	587	56	11,942	637

Continued -

EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh b/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29.....	8,593	1,754	6,904	352	18,480	33,754
1929-30.....	7,681	857	5,169	306	10,725	11,916
1930-31.....	6,364	1,695	11,222	332	10,425	24,688
1931-32.....	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33.....	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34.....	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35.....	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36.....	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37.....	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38.....	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39.....	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40.....	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
<u>1939</u>						
January.....	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February.....	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March.....	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April.....	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May.....	10,672	396	300	738	9,828	15,803
June.....	3,929	83	82	398	3,968	8,108
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July.....	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August.....	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September.....	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October.....	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November.....	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December.....	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January.....	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February.....	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March.....	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April.....	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May.....	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June.....	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July.....	1,888	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August.....	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September.....	990	77	2,618	227	2,069	2,628
October.....	1,283	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898
November.....	549	107	2,808	227	3,320	2,935
December.....	301	130	3,195	713	5,553	2,602
January.....	46	64	929	341	10,118	2,528

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,
a/ Bales of 500 pounds. b/ Total fresh, in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS: Specified United States supplementary agricultural commodities, monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutiabie	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free for carpets)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29	40	6,099	189	7,051	37,281	9,516
1929-30	34	6,874	160	6,522	45,714	9,970
1930-31	7	1,373	158	4,831	22,155	3,556
1931-32	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,464
<u>1939</u>						
January	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March	90	5,707	4,119	4,881	28,688	9,207
April	125	8,640	4,750	3,927	25,298	7,109
May	62	11,281	4,389	4,353	26,805	7,327
June	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
<u>1939-40 Prel.</u>						
July	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,397
January	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,222
June	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
<u>1940-41 Prel.</u>						
July	42	4,070	54	1,783	28,310	10,332
August	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862
November	57	3,072	37	2,261	38,362	22,816
December	39	4,067	48	2,073	42,202	40,694
January	77	5,363	107	1,922	41,067	52,712

Continued-

IMPORTS: Specified United States supplementary agricultural commodities,
monthly average, 1928-29 to 1939-40, and monthly, January 1939 to date -
Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. <u>a/</u>	Flax- seed	Oils		Sugar <u>b/</u>	Tobacco, unmfd.
	1,000 bales	1,000 bushels	Coconut 1,000 pounds	Tung 1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29	40	1,958	21,441	9,603	396	6,607
1929-30	34	1,638	30,883	10,912	303	5,265
1930-31	9	651	26,328	8,233	274	6,285
1931-32	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1939						
January	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April	19	1,416	22,889	9,526	224	4,783
May	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
1939-40 Prel.						
July	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,478
January	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March	11	1,972	34,266	8,836	276	5,159
April	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	301	6,770
June	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
1940-41 Prel.						
July	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September	13	24	21,624	1,384	200	6,239
October	51	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734
November	23	1,093	34,412	456	208	5,365
December	23	769	40,224	1,312	128	7,091
January	28	1,482	22,157	959	279	6,268

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net. b/ Tons of 2,000 pounds. Excludes beet sugar.

**DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal United States agricultural products,
July-January, 1939-40 and 1940-41**

Commodity exported	Unit	July-January a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle.....	No.	2	3	209	247
Hogs.....	No.	2	b/	19	5
Horses.....	No.	1	b/	323	106
Mules, asses, and burros.....	No.	3	b/	575	19
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter.....	Lb.	1,580	1,813	463	585
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, and spreads	Lb.	605	1,063	131	237
Other cheese.....	Lb.	259	439	58	108
Total cheese.....	Lb.	864	1,502	189	345
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized.....	Gal.	29	283	22	146
Condensed.....	Lb.	1,470	28,023	161	3,232
Dried.....	Lb.	4,663	13,176	1,392	2,244
Evaporated.....	Lb.	18,742	103,251	1,298	3,613
Infants' foods, malted, etc...	Lb.	2,846	1,784	1,004	605
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	1,710	2,186	448	584
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	4,431	4,542	708	775
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	5,358	4,271	473	423
Canned beef, including corned	Lb.	850	247	270	60
Total beef and veal.....	Lb.	10,639	9,060	1,451	1,258
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	31,642	6,688	3,286	738
Bacon.....	Lb.	8,738	2,590	931	404
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	30,549	5,295	5,361	902
Sides, Cumberland and Wiltshire	Lb.	7,674	0	1,028	0
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	11,480	6,925	1,018	519
Canned.....	Lb.	6,026	1,708	1,235	468
Total pork.....	Lb.	96,109	23,276	13,459	3,031
Mutton and lamb.....	Lb.	405	249	51	44
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	1,547	1,117	298	270
Sausage-					
Canned.....	Lb.	1,030	630	302	162
Not canned.....	Lb.	850	1,237	179	265
<u>Other meats-</u>					
Fresh, frozen, or cured.....	Lb.	13,194	1,580	1,358	138
Canned, incl. canned poultry	Lb.	1,355	803	249	139
Total meats.....	Lb.	125,129	37,952	17,347	5,307

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal United States agricultural products,
July-January, 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-January a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts and bouillon cubes	Lb.	33	13	57	24
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	10,220	4,472	3,355	2,170
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral.....	Lb.	164,583	94,470	11,675	5,748
Oleo oil	Lb.	3,006	477	275	39
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	4,032	1,092	402	79
Stearins and fatty acids.....	Lb.	3,166	4,553	325	367
Tallow.....	Lb.	1,489	2,738	101	130
Other animal oils and fats.....	Lb.	17,302	3,128	1,295	243
Total oils and fats.....	Lb.	193,578	106,458	14,073	6,606
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmfed:					
Cotton (500 lb.).....	Bale	4,511	846	231,432	43,940
Linters (500 lb.).....	Bale	233	23	2,952	480
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets.....	Bskt.	115	42	160	57
Apples in boxes.....	Box	1,822	527	2,551	907
Apples in barrels.....	Pbl.	251	17	783	66
Grapefruit.....	Box	485	407	721	576
Lemons and limes.....	Box	401	283	1,245	876
Oranges.....	Box	2,058	1,270	3,874	4,500
Grapes.....	Lb.	58,634	60,024	2,112	1,865
Pears.....	Lb.	90,607	21,893	3,031	804
Dried-					
Apples.....	Lb.	13,142	872	1,016	70
Apricots.....	Lb.	29,001	1,638	3,185	194
Prunes.....	Lb.	92,620	21,003	4,444	935
Raisins.....	Lb.	108,407	28,857	5,216	1,289
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce.....	Lb.	11,250	412	489	25
Apricots.....	Lb.	28,768	397	1,928	37
Fruits for salad.....	Lb.	35,256	2,287	3,661	228
Grapefruit.....	Lb.	20,300	235	1,202	16
Peaches.....	Lb.	64,704	2,466	4,047	172
Pears.....	Lb.	50,093	1,647	3,677	146
Pineapples.....	Lb.	15,464	1,212	1,179	91
Nuts:					
Pecans.....	Lb.	1,760	404	291	143
Walnuts.....	Lb.	7,431	3,356	823	318

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal United States agricultural products,
July-January 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-January a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,029	426	1,939	247
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	503	12	477	6
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	20,682	19,599	12,970	12,864
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	87	46	305	164
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	21,029	19,781	13,275	13,028
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	410	669	493	817
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	72	56	43	32
Oatmeal	Lb.	12,557	8,190	1,016	657
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	770	511	1,059	689
Rice- c/					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	5,567	8,659	92	145
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	152,289	193,267	4,763	5,601
Flour, meal and polish	Lb.	968	41	23	1
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	174	244	145	235
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	15,809	5,991	9,784	4,025
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	3,074	2,595	10,191	8,130
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,183	871	4,522	3,703
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	4,257	3,466	14,713	11,833
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	35,817	22,279	24,497	15,858
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L.Ton	6	1	178	20
Linseed cake and meal	L.Ton	113	2	3,686	68
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	9,656	12,050	649	552
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	11,708	15,315	501	497
Corn oil	Lb.	153	68	16	8
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	3,847	559	244	37
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	7,464	6,246	624	417
Linseed oil	Lb.	2,717	2,897	268	260
Soybean oil	Lb.	8,486	8,106	625	554
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	8,872	4,853	342	183
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	665,026	4,962	11,746	78
Other oilseeds	Lb.	1,370	2,630	34	91
Sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	96	45	5,839	3,091

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal United States agricultural products,
July-January 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-January ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	168,285	66,924	36,675	16,762
Burley	Lb.	7,219	2,407	1,469	584
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee .	Lb.	14,388	7,204	2,114	1,361
Dark Virginia	Lb.	4,767	1,048	1,094	275
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	4,072	988	950	330
Green River	Lb.	409	137	58	18
One Sucker leaf	Lb.	1,383	35	110	6
Black fat, water baler, & dk. Af.	Lb.	4,193	1,794	853	386
Cigar leaf	Lb.	347	212	230	145
Perique	Lb.	51	14	23	6
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	205,114	80,763	43,576	19,873
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimmings and scrap	Lb.	496	176	30	13
Stems	Lb.	16,294	12,709	237	257
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (incl. snap beans)	Lb.	2,316	2,692	134	115
Beans, dried	Lb.	41,060	26,925	1,743	1,024
Onions	Lb.	41,504	37,381	538	684
Peas, green	Lb.	740	633	44	34
Peas, dried	Lb.	15,493	11,943	770	720
Peppers	Lb.	284	367	15	17
Potatoes, white	Lb.	94,619	96,636	1,445	1,135
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	8,060	10,687	265	309
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	55,764	21,656	3,627	1,714
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	111,381	141,368	2,931	4,287
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup)..	Lb.	43,620	14,691	1,224	488
Glucose, dry (grape sugar) ...	Lb.	11,806	8,467	539	415
Hops	Lb.	4,402	6,427	1,631	2,345
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	3,393	3,240	1,150	1,537
Total principal agricultural products				452,368	164,023
Other agricultural products				31,773	23,972
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				484,141	187,995
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .				2,086,272	2,233,941

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

^{a/} Corrected to March 5, 1941. ^{b/} Less than 500. ^{c/} Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings and broken rice" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "flour and meal."

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,
July-January 1939-40 and 1940-41

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-January ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	44	41	652	613
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	162	182	2,112	2,726
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	5	7	349	504
Other cattle	No.	125	111	6,805	5,982
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	336	341	9,918	9,825
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	7	9	616	918
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	47	247	3	17
Horses	No.	3	2	622	1,003
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	Lb.	628	892	150	184
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	19,531	16,621	1,129	775
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	8,284	1,472	2,120	429
Cheddar	Lb.	5,349	361	673	64
Other cheese	Lb.	23,495	11,209	5,310	2,046
Total cheese	Lb.	37,128	13,042	8,103	2,539
Cream	Gal.	1	b/	1	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	128	3	7	b/
Dried and malted	Lb.	2,543	14	128	6
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk	Gal.	18	12	4	2
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	176	137	30	29
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	34	13	13	5
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	638	1,765	131	270
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	238	199	62	48
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.....	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	1	0	b/
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	3,652	3,877	5,082	6,576
Feathers, crude	Lb.	4,235	6,418	1,636	1,788
Hides and skins, agricultural c/..	Lb.	187,272	240,458	27,845	28,616
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,418	14,938	132	1,019
Pickled or cured	Lb.	1,393	922	99	75
Canned, including corned	Lb.	53,274	28,632	5,416	3,119
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	89	21	4	2

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,
July-January 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-January ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con.:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	1,270	2,966	239	421
Hams, shoulders, and bacon .	Lb.	12,473	349	3,339	110
Other pickled or salted	Lb.	897	145	276	44
Poultry and game	Lb.	323	290	120	109
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,033	1,869	176	263
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	65	24	18	7
Total meats	Lb.	72,235	50,156	9,819	5,169
Sausage casings	Lb.	10,057	9,513	4,309	3,676
Tallow	Lb.	1,169	579	32	14
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets	Lb.	85,778	177,792	20,250	41,989
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, vegetable:					
Cotton and linters-					
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	86	79	4,556	4,243
Linters (478 lb.)	Bale	43	102	525	1,449
Flax, unmanufactured (2,240 lb.)	Ton	4	1	1,490	545
Hemp, unmanufactured (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	b/	182	84
Jute & jute butts, unmf'd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	17	13	1,959	1,356
Fruits:					
Berries, natural state	Lb.	2,656	3,386	142	241
Currants	Lb.	2,898	855	143	44
Dates	Lb.	38,830	35,597	1,453	1,556
Figs	Lb.	4,434	1,454	299	100
Grapes	Cu. ft.	4	12	14	13
Limes	Lb.	1,550	1,659	30	35
Pineapples -					
Fresh		d/	d/	133	142
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	55,029	62,294	2,179	3,132
Raisins	Lb.	232	109	24	15
Olives, in brine	Gal.	2,973	3,700	2,179	2,709
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	464	1,155	175	438
Barley malt	Lb.	50,573	24,070	1,039	539
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	261	1,399	152	477
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	3,882	5,717	1,408	1,969
Oatmeal	Lb.	44	111	3	11
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	3,885	5,724	1,411	1,980

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,
July-January 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-January ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:					
Grains and grain products, Con.:					
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	2,013	858	75	35
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	3,930	2,811	108	81
Patna	Lb.	802	319	23	11
Broken rice	Lb.	24,249	12,479	313	185
Flour, meal, polish and bran ..	Lb.	738	152	24	9
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	204	0	127
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	13	396	8	235
Other wheat grain	Bu.	2	16	2	11
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	1,381	1,298	921	965
To other countries	Bu.	4,657	3,125	2,623	2,134
Total wheat grain	Bu.	6,053	4,835	3,554	3,345
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	21	25	51	56
Free in bond for export ...	Bbl.	37	35	86	81
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	6,325	5,123	3,691	3,482
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.) ..	Ton	11	16	275	390
Bran, shorts, etc.-(2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	241	265	4,152	3,884
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	64	42	1,077	784
Total bran, shorts, etc. ..	Ton	305	307	5,229	4,668
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	33	16	286	144
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	62,177	120,716	608	592
Cottonseed	Lb.	8,416	79,046	85	495
Linseed	Lb.	1,725	109	24	b/ 173
Soybean	Lb.	8,658	13,903	123	
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	10,630	20,602	86	111
Total oil cake and meal	Lb.	91,606	234,376	926	1,371
Hops	Lb.	4,488	579	2,049	225
Nuts and preparations		d/	d/	9,912	9,733
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	9,258	7,000	2,991	3,650
Coconut oil	Lb.	179,203	217,578	4,513	4,454
Corn oil	Lb.	4,215	579	171	13
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	4,784	6,022	139	193
Linseed oil	Lb.	17	14	1	1

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,
July-January 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-January a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
Oils, vegetable, Continued:		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	32,331	16,246	4,082	2,194
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	20,574	12,887	1,387	823
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	463	0	16	0
Palm oil	Lb.	159,515	146,664	3,611	2,343
Peanut oil	Lb.	903	904	68	75
Perilla oil	Lb.	32,591	5,609	1,531	542
Rapeseed oil	Lb.	1,049	880	370	412
Soybean oil	Lb.	2,415	2,090	94	76
Tung oil	Lb.	55,408	37,685	9,528	7,597
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	159,821	51,080	1,781	1,441
Castor beans	Lb.	105,243	138,310	2,348	2,427
Copra	Lb.	315,532	342,079	5,183	3,347
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	6,323	5,360	7,528	4,846
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	3,622	18,362	45	116
Poppyseed	Lb.	4,026	655	379	65
Rapeseed	Lb.	4,921	2,290	137	45
Sesame seed	Lb.	7,071	5,782	267	179
Soybeans	Lb.	88	43	4	2
Seeds, except oilseeds		d/	d/	3,344	956
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	11,527	7,999	1,430	1,385
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1,919	1,570	79,708	58,638
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption .	Gal.	120,344	150,664	4,127	6,888
Other molasses & sugar sirup	Gal.	9,445	6,092	1,348	943
Total molasses	Gal.	129,789	156,756	5,475	7,831
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf	Lb.	37,179	40,235	20,483	21,141
Scrap	Lb.	12,620	6,001	1,590	938
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	1,505	569	48	16
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	3,392	3,911	118	140
Green or unripe	Lb.	1,742	2,311	49	68
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried .	Lb.	4,455	5,187	178	208
Garlic	Lb.	500	611	15	40
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	2,794	5,173	113	211
Onions	Lb.	2,442	3	43	b/
Peas, except cow- and chickpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	239	198	7	5
Green or unripe	Lb.	113	643	6	33
Potatoes, white	Lb.	50,949	18,883	859	263

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Principal agricultural products,
July-January 1939-40 and 1940-41-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-January a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- Continued:</u>		Thou-	Thou-	1,000	1,000
<u>Vegetables and preparations, Con.:</u>		sands	sands	dollars	dollars
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prepared	Lb.	252,821	220,740	4,173	4,378
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	21,213	28,701	438	620
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	81,586	74,607	653	550
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	589	68	123	20
Peas	Lb.	200	13	16	1
Tomatoes	Lb.	23,136	1,611	967	81
Argols, tartar, and wine lees	Lb.	9,965	12,483	688	1,293
Wines	Gal.	2,635	1,502	5,939	3,612
Total principal supplementary				303,574	280,278
Other supplementary				21,888	17,858
Total supplementary				325,462	298,136
<u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>					
<u>ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</u>					
Silk, raw	Lb.	34,094	31,943	93,055	82,208
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond .	Lb.	88,469	75,182	17,754	15,993
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Bananas	Bunch	31,542	29,410	16,760	16,452
Coffee	Lb.	1,184,475	1,299,923	79,780	72,706
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	333,031	529,243	14,489	22,124
Tea	Lb.	63,137	57,892	13,194	12,485
Spices (excluding supplementary) ..	Lb.	70,176	49,875	6,621	6,084
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (excl. sup.) ..		d/	d/	8,267	9,427
Oils, essential & distilled(" ").		d/	d/	3,848	3,121
<u>Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb. ton).</u>					
Kapok, unmanufactured	Ton	7	6	1,507	1,138
Manila, unmanufactured	Ton	33	37	3,169	3,346
Sisal and henequen, unmf.	Ton	87	77	6,690	6,036
<u>Rubber, crude:</u>					
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	44,596	38,470	7,768	7,644
Guayule	Lb.	2,967	5,171	289	485
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	727,504	1,197,388	119,413	207,986
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	775,067	1,241,029	127,470	216,115
Total principal complementary				392,604	467,235
Other complementary				3,137	4,286
Total complementary				395,741	471,521
Total supplementary				325,462	298,136
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				721,203	769,657
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				1,439,068	1,520,652

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 5, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified United States agricultural products,
January 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January	
		1940	1941
<u>Pork, cured:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Bacon and sides	Lb.	5,802	570
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	6,299	587
Total pork, cured	Lb.	12,101	1,157
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	27,988	13,666
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>			
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	185	25
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,242	755
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	8	10
Rice -			
Paddy or rough	Lb.	1,054	2,110
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	24,063	33,789
Flour, meal and polish.	Lb.	1	0
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	88	<u>b/</u>
Wheat-			
Grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	608	46
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.)	Bbl.	293	285
<u>Fruits:</u>			
Fresh-			
Apples <u>c/</u>	Bu.	244	64
Pears	Lb.	3,230	929
Oranges	Box	289	341
Grapefruit	Box	104	88
Dried-			
Apples	Lb.	1,023	53
Apricots	Lb.	1,131	175
Prunes	Lb.	16,665	2,528
Raisins	Lb.	7,060	10,118
Canned pears	Lb.	2,199	207
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>			
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	28,246	11,942
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	2,037	637
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	3,658	728
Total leaf tobacco.	Lb.	33,941	13,307
Cotton, excluding linters (500 lb.)	Bale	1,086	59

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to March 5, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) INTO THE UNITED STATES: Specified agricultural products, January, 1940 and 1941 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January	
		1940 Thousands	1941 Thousands
<u>Animals, live:</u>			
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-			
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	6	7
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	42	46
700 pounds or more, each-			
Cows for dairy purposes	No.	1	1
Other cattle	No.	20	23
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	69	77
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	<u>b/</u>	194
Butter	Lb.	66	129
<u>Cheese:</u>			
Swiss	Lb.	524	24
Cheddar	Lb.	104	87
Other cheese	Lb.	2,711	1,811
Total cheese	Lb.	3,339	1,922
Eggs and egg products, dried	Lb.	95	220
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
<u>Meats:</u>			
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	143	3,005
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	8,407	5,363
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	173	906
Hams, shoulders, and bacon	Lb.	422	107
Tallow	Lb.	125	0
Wool <u>c/</u>	Lb.	24,990	52,712
<u>Grains:</u>			
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	32	111
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	596	819
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	144
Wheat <u>d/</u> (60 lb.)	Bu.	1	161
Barley malt	Lb.	4,728	3,397
<u>Oilseeds:</u>			
Copra	Lb.	97,727	68,588
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,058	1,482
<u>Oils, vegetable:</u>			
Coconut oil	Lb.	34,899	22,157
Palm oil	Lb.	15,730	24,021
Perilla oil	Lb.	4,369	276
Tung oil	Lb.	16,158	959
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	191	279
Molasses	Gal.	27,881	24,531

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to March 5, 1941. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

